

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

INSTALLATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

IN another part of our paper we have given an account of the enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ceremony was not merely grand and imposing but full of serious solemnity, and no one appeared to feel this more sensibly than he who was the chief personage in it, towards whom all eyes were turned, and on whom all thoughts were for the moment centered. The most careless observer of the times cannot but be conscious that Dr. Sumner has been called to his high office at a season of peculiar difficulty. A life of comparative indolence and ease cannot be the lot of the present inmate of Lambeth Palace. There is a cry throughout the whole length and breadth of the land for a reform in the Church—a reform in its discipline, a reform in its revenues. We do not speak of men of harsh thoughts and rude hands, who, without considering the effects of such an act, would destroy her utterly. But we refer to that numerous class of the sound-thinking, who, conscious of the abuses which exist, and of the changes that are necessary, are desirous of seeing the one removed and the other effected. And such are the best, and soundest, and surest friends of the Church.

Men's eyes are open and their tongues are free; they see the evils and will speak of them, and speak strongly too. The days are passed when a few honied phrases would gloss over what is wrong; the truth must be spoken, and must be heard, and heeded, too. The present Archbishop knows well what is needful to be done, and we trust that he will have both the manliness and the honesty to set about it. He has passed many years in the energetic fulfilment of the onerous duties of one of the largest dioceses in the kingdom; he is, therefore, a practical man; not elevated to his high station from some academic retreat, or from the soft luxuriance of a dean's easy chair, but passing from a station of activity which gave him ample opportunities of knowing the condition and the wants of both the Church and the Clergy. He will now have to exercise less personal labour, but far greater anxious superintendence. There is even among the Clergy a feverish state of unsettlement. They see, on the part of many of the Bishops, a desire to possess an increase of power, which, if granted, will be used neither to their own comfort nor the well-doing of the Church. They therefore look with concern to him who is the head of the Church to watch their interests, and to protect them in the proper liberty and independence of principle which they ought to enjoy. They have good hopes, and we trust they will not be disappointed—indeed, we feel they will not—in placing confidence in the Archbishop. He has been raised to the Metropolitan See—not by political party—not by the favour of Court influence—not by the recommendation of his Episcopal brethren—but on account of his talents and his character alone. He comes, therefore, an unbiassed and independent man. He has embraced no party. As a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission we trust he will not lend his sanction to that gross and unpardonable injustice which has led to the squandering of tens of thousands on Episcopal parks and palaces, while so many of the hard-working, poor, parochial clergy are without a roof that they can call their own. He is the first Archbishop of Canterbury whose revenues have been diminished by a Parliamentary decree; and we trust, that for his own sake, and for the sake of the suffering clergy, he will not tamely see the surplus lavishly squandered on objects which cause shame and scandal. When we speak of the suffering clergy, we mean those who groan under the burden of a poverty which their station ought to be free from, which fills their minds with solicitudes and cares, and which, however great may be their piety, their zeal, or their

learning, cramps their energies and lessens their usefulness. Say what people will—make as many fine speeches as you please about worth, talents, &c.—as long as the possessor of them is poor, he is, if not actually looked down upon, at least not valued as he ought to be. That great gulf which at present separates the curate or poor vicar from the wealthy dignitary, must be narrowed. There must be grades in the Church, we know, as well as in every other branch of society; but there ought not to exist what so frequently calls forth our observation now—that unbecoming, that painful contrast between the threadbare coat and scantily-furnished table

of one, and the luxurious equipage and sumptuous board of another.

The vast difference between the two destroys, or at least weakens to an infinite degree, that bond which ought to exist between them. Their sympathies are lessened, while heart-sinking comparisons, which lead almost to envy on the one hand, and a distant coldness too evident on the other, form an insurmountable barrier to that cordial co-operation, without which the effects of both lose half their weight. This must be amended; it cannot longer be borne, that one who has been educated as a gentleman, whose position in society renders him a fit companion for the noblest and



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"CHEQUERED SHADE"—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.—(SEE PAGE 299.)

the wealthiest, should have to depend upon a pittance for his livelihood, which puts him, as far as pecuniary circumstances are concerned, not on a level, but below the butler who stands at the side-board where he dines.

Dr. Sumner has been a curate, and neither his past nor his present elevation can have caused him to forget a curate's privations. Let him, therefore, direct his earliest attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poorer clergy; it is an object of the very greatest importance. To patronize the building of a number of churches, however much they may be required, unless a sufficient fund can be raised to support the minister in comfort, is but calling into exercise a band of clerical paupers. And what but heart-burnings, and dissatisfaction, and repinings can exist, when we know of the vast revenues of the Church which are heaped upon one man, as in the case of Archdeacon Hale; the very mention of whose pluralities awakens a feeling of unmitigated disgust, while we are utterly at a loss to imagine how his conscience, for we suppose he has one, can allow him to grasp with such a greedy hand so much preferment, knowing, as he must, that hundreds of clergymen, to the full as worthy as himself, are struggling with difficulties and poverty. It is the conduct of men like him which creates a feeling against the Church where it did not exist before, and aggravates it where it did. It manifests a love of Mammon which not only admits of no defence, but which is doubly culpable where a clergyman is the guilty person. And if the contrast between the poor and the rich in the Church be distressing and revolting during the lifetime of the respective parties, how much more painful is it at their death. We read of the executors of the one proving a will leaving upwards of a hundred thousand pounds to his relatives; while, on the other hand, an advertisement in the newspapers harrows our feelings by the announcement of a clergyman's family left utterly destitute. Is it possible for words to convey to us any event much more heartrending than this? To know not only that poverty was his constant companion during life, but that his death-bed must have been embittered by the consciousness that poverty and distress were all he had to leave to those whom he had loved and struggled with so long. Do no compunctious visitings cross the mind of the over-paid pluralist when such a paragraph meets his eye? If his heart has not become, we will not say ossified, but petrified by wealth, we would not have his reflections for ten thousand times his gold. The parable of Dives and Lazarus must recur to his memory with fearful awfulness.

The remedy for the evil, however, must not be left to individual feelings. It calls aloud upon the Church itself and its rulers. It is an easy matter indeed to enlist the passions of men on our side, but we prefer an appeal to their reason: we desire not to inflame, but to heal; and we trust that even these few words will be read by those who have weight in this matter, and that they will not have been written in vain.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Elections for the National Assembly, which had been looked forward to with so much anxiety and fear, as being likely to be attended with great disorder, have been brought to a close without the slightest breach of the public tranquillity, in Paris at least, and, except in Rouen, with little or no manifestation of violence in the departments: and what is still more gratifying, the character of the returns is vastly in favour of order and moderation—the great majority of the successful candidates being strongly opposed to the *ultras*. It was not until ten o'clock at night on Friday, that the result was officially announced. The scrutiny commenced in the morning at half past nine o'clock. The balloting boxes of the different arrondissements were conveyed to the Hôtel de Ville by detachments of National Guards. The arrondissements of Paris and the cantons of the *banlieue* were first gone through, and then the votes of the Garde Mobile and the army were examined. The result having been communicated to the Mayor of Paris, that functionary proclaimed the names in the Salle St. Jean, after which he went to the front of the Hôtel de Ville, and again proclaimed them to the vast multitude assembled by torchlight in the square, amidst enthusiastic cheers. During the day the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was occupied by detachments of the National Guard, all of whose bayonets were ornamented with flowers and ribbons. Shortly after M. Marrast had proclaimed the names, the Hôtel de Ville was splendidly illuminated.

The following is the list of the successful candidates, and the number of votes given to each:—

1. Lamartine, Member of the Provisional Government ..	259,800
2. Dupont de l'Eure, Member of the Provisional Government ..	245,083
3. François Arago, Member of the Provisional Government ..	243,640
4. Garnier Pages, Member of the Provisional Government ..	240,890
5. Armand Marrast, Member of the Provisional Government ..	229,166
6. Marie, Member of the Provisional Government ..	225,776
7. Crémieux, Member of the Provisional Government ..	210,699
8. Béranger, the poet ..	204,271
9. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction ..	195,605
10. Bethmont, Minister of Justice ..	189,252
11. Duvalier, General commanding Garde Mobile ..	182,175
12. Lestayrie, ex-Deputy of St. Denis ..	165,156
13. Vavin, ex-Deputy of Paris ..	151,103
14. Cavaignac, Governor-General of Algeria ..	144,187
15. Berger, ex-Deputy and Mayor 2d Arrondissement ..	136,660
16. Pagnerre, Secretary-General of Provisional Government ..	136,117
17. Buchez, Secretary-General of Mairie of Paris ..	135,678
18. Cormenin, President of Council of State, and ex-Deputy ..	135,050
19. Corbon, Editor of the <i>Athée</i> , and working man ..	135,043
20. Cassidière, Prefect of Police ..	133,775
21. Albert, Member of the Provisional Government ..	133,041
22. Wolowski, Professor at the Ecole des Arts et Métiers ..	132,333
23. Peupin, workman ..	131,969
24. Ledru-Rollin, Member of the Provisional Government ..	131,587
25. Schmit, workman ..	124,383
26. Ferdinand Flocon, Member of the Provisional Government ..	121,865
27. Louis Blanc, Member of the Provisional Government ..	121,140
28. Recurt, Secretary of Mairie of Paris ..	118,075
29. Agricoll Perdiguer, workman ..	117,290
30. Jules Bastide, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs ..	110,228
31. Coquerel, Protestant preacher ..	109,934
32. Garnon, workman ..	106,747
33. Guinaud, General of the staff of the National Guard ..	106,262
34. Lamennais, the Abbé and celebrated preacher ..	104,871

The first sitting of the National Assembly was to take place on Thursday, the 4th instant. On Friday they would proceed to the verification of the returns, and immediately afterwards to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, secretaries, and questors. These preliminary measures taken, the form of government for the Republic will immediately come on for consideration. The grand national banquet and *fête* are postponed to Wednesday, the 10th instant.

The following decrees have been published:—
“The Provisional Government, considering that the principle of equality implies an uniformity of costume for the citizens appointed to perform the same functions, decrees,—

“The representatives of the people shall wear a black coat, a white waistcoat with lappels, black pantaloons, and a tricoloured silk scarf, ornamented with gold fringe. They shall attach to the button-hole on the left side of their coat a red ribbon, on which shall be embroidered the *fascis* of the Republic.
“Done at a Government Council held on the 30th of April, 1848.”

The Bishops of Orleans and of Quimper have likewise been elected in the departments of the Lozère and of Finistère. The celebrated Abbé Lacordaire is also among the members elected to a seat in the National Assembly.

The 28th regiment of the line has been ordered to Paris to form part of the garrison. It was to be immediately followed by another regiment. A considerable number of captains in the army have been promoted by the Minister of War.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Hôtel de Ville on Sunday, at which, as frequently lately, MM. Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin were observed to converse freely.

General Cavaignac, the Governor of Algeria, has been recalled to Paris, and General Changarnier is appointed in his place.

On Monday the Club of the Rights of Man issued a manifesto, which is so characteristic of the sentiments and opinions of the section of the French community known as Communists and Terrorists, that we subjoin it in the actual text:—

“SOCIÉTÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU CITOYEN.”

- “The following are the objects of the society:—
“1. To defend the rights of the people in the exercise of which the revolution of February has reinstated them.
“2. To draw from this revolution all social consequences.
“3. As *point de départ*, it adopts the declaration of the rights of man as laid down in 1793 by Robespierre. From whence it follows that in a political point of view it comprehends the Republic one and indivisible, and the inalienable rights of the sovereign people. In a social point of view the ancient constitution is also broken, and that which is destined to replace it must repose on legality, unanimity, and equality, as fundamental principles of the social compact.

In consequence, in the social revolution which commences, the Society of the Rights of Man places itself between the *parias* and the *privileged* of the old society. To the first it says, rest united and calm—there is your force. Your number is such that you have only to manifest your will in order to obtain what you desire; it is such that you can only desire what is just. Your voices and your will are the voice and will of God. To the other it says, the old social form has disappeared—the reign of privilege and of *exploitation* is passed; if, in the point of view of the old social form, the privileges with which you are invested have been acquired by you in a legal manner, do not take advantage of them, for these laws were your work; the immense majority of your brethren were strangers to them, and consequently not obliged to respect them. Join, then, for you need the pardon of those you have too long sacrificed. If now, despite this promise of *pardon*, you persist in isolating yourselves to defend the ancient social form, you shall find at the *avant-garde*, on the day of combat, our organised sections, and it is no longer of pardon that your brothers will speak, but of justice.

“The Members of the Central Committee—
“L. J. VILLAIN, V. CHIFFRON,
“A. HUBER, A. BARRES.”
“NAPOLEON LEBON,”

The last signature (Barbès) is that of the man who has been elected Colonel of the 12th legion of the National Guards of Paris, which (the legion) numbers 28,000 men.

This placard excited great indignation. An evening journal says:—“Numerous groups were seen reading the paper; and it is said that some quarrels took place between persons who wanted to tear down the placard, and others who sought to prevent it.”

The placard, it is affirmed by an eye-witness, could not be seen by those who were seeking for it, having been generally torn down, or covered with other papers; and an order from the Prefect of Police, referring to a matter of internal regulation, between master shoemakers and their workmen, was systematically posted over the manifesto.

The papers, which do not feel bound to spare the acts of the Government, ridicule the decree by which a particular costume is forced upon the members of the National Assembly. They say it is puerile and ridiculous, besides being an interference with the liberty of members to dress as they please.

A decree has been published regulating the forms to be observed on the opening of the National Assembly, of which the following are the principal provisions:—

“The members of the Provisional Government and the Ministers will take their seats at one o'clock, when the President of the Provisional Government will make a speech to the Assembly. The oldest member present will be appointed as Provisional President, and the six youngest members as Secretaries. The members will then go into the respective *bureaux*, to verify their qualifications. After this has been gone through the sitting will be resumed, and those elections which have not been contested will be submitted to the Assembly by a reporter appointed for each *bureau*. The discussion on those elections which may be disputed will be adjourned until the definitive constitution of the Assembly, when it will decide on them. When the number of representatives duly admitted shall have reached six hundred, the Assembly will proceed to elect its President, which will be done by ballot. All these operations will take place publicly, and the Provisional President will make known the result. If no one representative shall have received 451 votes, a second ballot will take place, when the representative who has obtained the greatest number of votes will be declared President. The election of six Vice-Presidents, six Secretaries, and three Questors, will then take place in a similar manner. In case the votes are equal, the oldest will be declared chosen. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries are to be chosen for one month; the Questors for the whole session. The Provisional President will declare the names as they are chosen. When the nominations are terminated he will call on the President chosen to take his seat, and the other officers will also be called to their respective posts. The President will then rise and say, ‘Representatives of the people, in the name of the Republic, one and indivisible, the National Assembly is definitively constituted. Vive la République!’ The President of the Provisional Government will then render an account of the situation of the state on the 24th February, and at the present time. In the name of the Government he will resign into the hands of the representatives of the people the powers which the voice of the people had conferred on it.”

“Each minister will then render an account of his acts up to the day of the meeting of the Assembly.”

The following description of the New Hall for the National Assembly is given in the *Debats*:—“The hall is 27 metres in width, by 39 in depth. The form is rectangular, except that the front opposite the *bureau* of the President is circular. Ten rows of benches with backs, but with no other desk than a small panel, are fitted up on the two parallel sides, and in the circular part; whilst a large space is reserved in the centre for the free passage of the Deputies. The benches are divided by a large number of staircases, communicating with a gallery which occupies the entire circumference of the hall. The tribunes are stationed three metres above the highest row of benches, and extend along the two fronts of the rectangle. Above these are the windows. The circular part alone contains a second row of tribunes on an equal elevation to the apertures which illumine the lateral fronts of the hall. Several of these tribunes have been reserved for the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the editors of the newspapers, and the short-hand reporters. These various tribunes are capable of containing one thousand two hundred persons, exclusive of the public tribune, which may hold some four or five hundred.” The public were admitted on Tuesday and Wednesday week to view the hall.

The details of the disturbances in Rouen at the close of last week are of a very lamentable character. On Wednesday evening last week much agitation prevailed in the town in consequence of a report or an impression that M. Deschamps, the popular candidate, would not have polled the number of votes necessary to ensure his election. Groups were formed, who cried ‘Down with the National Assembly!’ and ‘Down with the Aristocrats!’ They were, however, dispersed by the dragoons. The night passed over without further violence, but the disorder was next day renewed, and assumed a very serious character. Several skirmishes took place between the armed force and the people, who threw up barricades. After nightfall the rioters became emboldened, and attacked the National Guard and troops with volleys of stones. The troops at length fired upon the rioters and charged them. Ten or twelve persons were killed. Ultimately the rioters fled. On Friday the riots were renewed, and more blood shed, but the soldiery having been reinforced by the Garde Mobile of Paris, order was at length restored on Saturday morning. There were twenty-two lives sacrificed in these conflicts.

At Elbeuf, near Rouen, some of the discomfited rioters of the latter place raised the standard of revolt on Saturday, but they were quickly put down by the troops and the National Guard.

In some other localities of the departments, also, as, for instance, at Limoges, Nismes, Rochfort, &c., the partisans of M. Ledru-Rollin and the *ultras* displayed great violence, which led to breaches of the peace. The cry raised by those incendiaries is that the tendency of things at present is *réactionnaire* in the new Republic.

The state of Lyons was very alarming. The ultra clubs and journals of Paris laboured hard during the week to turn the occurrences at Rouen to the advantage of their views and party, but without any effect.

The *Chargé d’Affaires* of Portugal announced to M. Lamartine on Tuesday last that he was authorised to establish official relations with the French Republic on the most amicable terms.

La Liberté announces as official that Count d’Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, is about to quit Paris for Vienna. He is to be followed by all the other members of the embassy. The Austrian Government has not yet acknowledged the French Republic. The affairs of the Austrian embassy are to be conducted by Baron de Thon, a diplomatist well known and universally respected.

Towards the close of the week, in Paris, there was a general impression among the well-informed that France and Austria can hardly remain at peace for any length of time. It was said that an autograph letter from King Charles Albert had been addressed to the Provisional Government, calling for immediate aid, for that Austria was determined to make, and was capable of making, a most vigorous, and if so a successful, effort to recover her sway in Lombardy.

The grand *fête* announced for Thursday last had been postponed to the 10th. This delay of six days had been decided on, in order that the Garde Mobile, the Republican Guard, and the *Gardiens* of Paris may be completely equipped for the occasion.

A number of officers of the 12th Legion, commanded by Barbès, had announced that if the Communist manifesto given above contained the true sentiments of their colonel, they would feel themselves compelled to separate from him the moment that he would openly sanction the abandonment of order and the laws.

It was said that this manifesto had become a subject of legal investigation at the Palais de Justice.

The *Journal de Rouen* of the 2nd inst. mentions that M. Deschamps, the Government Commissary, had resigned his powers to M. Hippolyte Dussard, who had announced in a very conciliatory proclamation his appointment to that post. The choice of the latter for the office had produced the best effect. The city was perfectly tranquil, and the judiciary proceedings commenced against the rioters of Rouen and Elbeuf were conducted with considerable activity. Twenty individuals arrested at Elbeuf were conveyed to Rouen on the 1st, by a strong escort of National Guards; and several leaders of the movement at Rouen, amongst whom was one of the principal club orators, M. Mathieu d’Epinal, were apprehended on the same day.

The National states that a “Committee of Public Safety” had established itself at Limoges, which, after having disarmed the National Guard, published an official journal containing a number of decrees for the protection of persons and property.

The *Indépendant de l’Ouest* has proclaimed the accession of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne of France!

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, of the 29th ult., mentions that a sanguinary collision had taken place between the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of Nismes. The particulars were not given.

M. Lucian Murat, son of the former King of Naples, has been elected deputy in the department of the Lot. Two clergymen and M. Parisis, Bishop of Langres, had been returned in the department of Morbihan.

The Minister of War has ordered the citadel of Doullens to be placed in a state of defence.

The Bank of France has lent 15,000,000*fr.* to the Government. A decree has been published by the Provisional Government, abolishing fully and completely slavery in the French colonies. The system of engagement for a fixed period established in Senegal is likewise abolished. The amount of the

indemnity to be paid to the owners of slaves is to be regulated by the National Assembly. The present decree is to take effect in the French colonies in two months from its date.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wed. 4th.

Old Sol has at length deigned to shine forth in all his May brilliancy; and never was the glorious old fellow more heartily welcome; for, during three long and weary months, we have been continually drenched with heavy rains, and saddened by black and lowering clouds. With the sun have come birds and flowers, and sparkling eyes, and fresh faces, and gay *toilettes*; with him elegant and laughing crowds of idlers, male and female, have returned to the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the public gardens, and other favourite haunts. To welcome him, the Château Rouge, and Hanelagh, and the Chaumière, and all the rest of the vast legion of dancing gardens, have prepared their most tempting attractions. With him have come hope and joy to the hearts of the numerous beautiful, graceful, amusing, and, as some people (libellers, no doubt!) insinuate, rather frail *lorettes*. With Old Sol, in short, Paris has become itself again—the type of elegance in dress, the very model of *belles manières*, the very centre of all that is joyous, and refined, and intellectual, and sensual too. If Paris were wise, it would try to remain always as it now is. The gay and laughing air becomes it far better than terrible barricades, caps of liberty, and blood-red flags; the merry orchestras come far more pleasantly to the ear than the roaring of musketry; the light tripping of a thousand fantastic toes is far more agreeable to witness and listen to, than the measured tread of soldiery; the twinkling of variegated lamps among the trees is better far than the fierce glare of torches, and vows of everlasting love and eternal fidelity, which are exchanged every night between young men and women, are (though forgotten the next morning) ten thousand times preferable to yells of ‘Death to the Communists!’ and ‘Down with the Bourgeoisie!’ Paris, in truth, is made to laugh and be merry—to lead a joyous, rollicking, devil-may-care life. There is, to be sure, no denying that when it does take the revolutionary whim into its head, it knocks down a Government and turns adrift a King with a dispatch and completeness which are really marvellous; but, after all, it was not sent into the world to do that—its ‘mission,’ to use its own phrase, is to eat well, drink well, dance almost incessantly, talk soft nothings to pretty women, and mayhap clasp them round the waist—make trips to the country, go to theatres and races, listen now and then to concerts, read novels, write *vau-de-villes*, yawn over pictures—in short, to do everything that is elegant and amusing, and nothing at all that is really useful.

The French, without meaning anything offensive, are, when speaking of the Deity, often guilty of what in our staid Protestant ears sounds very like blasphemy. Yesterday morning, for example, one of the principal daily newspapers described God as the ‘*Citizen-President of Heaven*.’

It really seems that Art cannot or will not flourish in a Republic. The Government called for designs of a figure of the Republic, the best to be chosen in public competition; and though upwards of 700 have been sent in, there is not, according to the critics, one that exceeds the limits of deplorable mediocrity. Nor, as has been mentioned on previous occasions, have the terrible and extraordinary events of the last three months inspired any man’s pencil with a work worthy to live. But the most singular consequence of the Revolution is that it has completely destroyed the talent for caricature for which the French were so remarkable, and in which, to speak truth, they were not only unequalled but unapproachable. Some thousands of caricatures have appeared during the last two months, and yet I would defy any man to find a single one possessing point of wit, or of tolerable execution. How the men who in the first years of Louis Philippe’s reign literally flayed him, day after day, in the *Charivari* and *Caricature* in a terrible and yet witty manner—how they must pity their wretched successors.

These are hard times for the ladies: the fair creatures are left to pine in single blessedness, no one thinking of marrying; and then in the few balls which do take place—Heaven knows they are few indeed—there are scarcely any men, one black coat, on an average, having to satisfy twenty ladies. In *soirées* also—though they are not very numerous—mistresses of houses are most awfully ‘hard up’ for lords of the creation. Even in the theatres the majority of the audience consists of the fair sex. Formerly there was no place in the world in which ladies received so much attention, or exercised so much influence, as in Paris: Paris, in fact, was called ‘the Paradise of women,’ and it really merited the name. But now the Revolution, and clubs, and politics, have rendered it, socially speaking, one of the most desolate, dreary, dismal places for women in the world. A ball or a *soirée* at the North Pole would be about as interesting to ladies as such things in Paris at present.

The theatres are doing wretchedly. Few people go to them; and almost all the novelties they venture to bring out are pitilessly damned.

SPAIN.

At Madrid, on the 24th ult., it was announced that the King of Sardinia had notified his willingness to recognise the Queen Isabella as legitimate sovereign in Spain. The Queen and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier were at a bull-fight on that day. Disturbances had been anticipated on the occasion; but everything passed off quietly.

On the 26th the Duke and Duchess departed for Aranjuez, whence they were to proceed to Cordova and Seville. General Rafael Leon was to accompany the Prince on their journey through Andalusia.

On the 27th the Queen held a grand levee, it being the birth-day of Queen Maria Christina. Her Majesty, ‘considering the urgent wants of the State, and the uninterrupted series of vicissitudes and misfortunes which had impeded the march of the Government,’ had renounced all claims to the large arrears due to her household, amounting, it was said, to nearly a million sterling.

The Queen had conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III. on six of the Ministers. Some disturbances took place at Valencia, on the 25th, which were, however, promptly suppressed.

The provinces generally were represented to be tranquil, but in Catalonia the Montemollist bands were becoming more active and bolder every day.

PORTUGAL.

The latest advices contain no news of interest. Lisbon was quite tranquil. The Duchess of Palmella died on the 20th, at five P.M., and the funeral procession was on its way to the splendid family mausoleum recently erected in the burial-ground of the Prazeres when the post left. The body was conveyed in one of the Royal carriages, attended by the principal nobility, the archbishops, and a squadron of Lancers.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.

The war continues to be prosecuted with vigour. On the 25th ult., at ten o’clock in the morning, two Prussian regiments of the Guards engaged the Danes near Handewise and Bau, when, after a very severe action, the latter were totally defeated, leaving in the hands of the Prussians 12 pieces of cannon. The Danes lost 50 killed, and the Prussians 52.

There had been also an engagement on the 24th. On the evening of that day the corps of Confederate troops, consisting of Hanoverians, Brunswickers, and Mecklenburg troops, successfully encountered the Danes near Oversee and Bilsch, about five English miles from Flensburg, and took between 300 and 400 prisoners.

There was fighting, also, at several other points in the Confederate army’s line of advance.

On the morning of the 25th, Flensburg, which was occupied by the Danes, was attacked by the Prussian troops. The Danes fought with great bravery, and succeeded several times in beating off their enemies, but were at last conquered. The Prussians did not make many prisoners, for the Danes, leaving all their baggage behind, fled to their ships, but many of them were drowned before they could reach them. The Prussians took about twelve cannons and the military chest, with between 12,000 and 15,000 dollars. The Danish vessels were wind-bound in the Flensburg Fjord, and exposed to the fire of the batteries on shore. Their remaining positions near Apenrade and Hadersleben were said to be very strong. A letter from Altona states that the Danes left all their artillery behind, and that 600 wounded, for the most part Danes, had been brought to Rendsburg and Kiel. Professor Langenbeck, of Kiel, amputated as many as 16 legs in one afternoon.

According to advices to the 1st instant, the position of the respective armies, as far as could be gathered amid the uncertainty caused by want of direct communication with the north, was this—the Danes had retired into Alsen, where they were making preparations for a farther defence. They were closely followed by the Hanoverian troops under General Halkett, which had arrived at Hadersleben.

The harbours of Kiel and the Schleswig and Holstein canal are blockaded by Danish ships; a frigate and two gun-boats lie before the entrance.

Some provision ships lying at Stettin, ready to sail for Copenhagen, with freights of timber for the Danish Government, have received letters of safety from the Danish authorities; but the captains still refuse to sail, it not being distinctly specified that the safe conduct extends to the return as well as to the outward voyage. There is a large quantity of ship timber belonging to the Danish Government stored at Stettin, purchased on its account, and—which is dwelt on by the Germans with some satisfaction—paid for. The Prussian Government has consulted with the heads of the shipping interest in Stettin, on the possibility of arming a number of vessels as quickly as possible to protect the ports against the Danes. A commission has been formed to consider the matter; it is understood that the arming of merchant vessels cannot be carried into effect with any success; but the commission undertakes to provide some gun-boats.

It is considered likely that the Prussians will occupy Jutland, and possibly even Funen, by way of reprisal, and equivalent for the large amount of German property under sequestration by the Danes.

Schleswig is now almost entirely in the hands of the German troops. The Danish Chamberlain Oxholm, who was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg for the purpose of asking the military intervention of the Emperor, is understood to have returned with the answer that Russia will on no consideration interfere in the present contest.

The Great Belt is now effectually blockaded by the Danish navy. According to advices to the 29th ult., the allied troops advanced to Hadersleben, *via* Apenrade, without encountering any resistance. They had taken up their quarters in the former place, and were making active preparations to invest the island of Alsen.

The entire eastern coast of Holstein and Schleswig is blockaded by Danish ships of war.

AUSTRIA.

The Easter holidays at Vienna passed over very quietly. A grand procession by torchlight took place on the evening of the 25th, described as almost interminable. There were not less than 1000 bearers of torches, exclusive of the members of the Vocal Society, the Artists’ Association, and the National Guards. The procession wound its way through the tortuous streets of Vienna, ‘like a long fiery serpent.’ The houses were generally illuminated.

Baron Sommaruga succeeds Count Taaffe as Minister of Justice, but will hold the portfolio of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

According to accounts from Presburg, the unfortunate Hebrews resident there are the object of cruel and unrelenting persecution. The riot at Pesth, on Easter Sunday, assumed so serious a character, that it became necessary to send to Vienna for troops. Twenty-four persons were killed before order could be restored.

Herr Martinez, the Austrian Director of Police, has been removed from his post in favour of a M. Born, who has issued an address to the citizens of Vienna, soliciting their confidence, and promising that the employment of spies, &c., shall be discontinued.

The Austrian official journal, the *Gazette*, has made an announcement which gives quite a new turn to the question of the Germanic unity, the solution of which is reserved to the Germanic Constituent Assembly, which is to meet at Frankfurt on the 18th inst. The *Gazette* declares that Austria cannot accept beforehand, as obligatory for her, the resolutions of the forthcoming Parliament at Frankfurt. This declaration has produced an immense excitement in the German press. This language does not go against the public mind in Austria. It expresses sincerely the opinion of Bohemia, which does not wish to be included in the Germanic unity, and also of a great portion of the inhabitants of Vienna. The National Committee of Bohemia, in a petition to the Emperor, pronounced for the third or fourth time against the sending of deputies to Frankfurt, and the electoral assemblies at Vienna are engaged in a violent controversy upon the question whether these deputies to the Constituent Assembly are to be elected without conditions, or if imperative instructions are to be given to them, reserving to Austria the right of not considering herself definitively bound by the resolutions of the Frankfurt Assembly.

The elections had been postponed; that of Wahlmanner to the 29th and 30th of April, and that of the Deputies to the 3rd inst.

It was generally understood in Vienna that the Emperor of Russia had refused to remit to the Envoy of Austria the six millions of roubles he had agreed to lend that power previous to the overthrow of Prince Metternich.

Details of the riots at Presburg have been received by the latest accounts, and they are truly deplorable. Not to mention other cruelties, the Jewish Hospital was attacked, and the sick and dying were driven into the streets. As the only means of appeasing the riot, the magistrates ordered all the Jews within a certain point on the Castle-hill to quit the town; it was reported 300 families had left in consequence. The Hungarians resident in Vienna had voted an address to the Minister of Justice, at Pesth, urging him to use every means to detect and punish the perpetrators of these atrocities.

PRUSSIA.

According to a Royal decree of the 27th ult., the national reorganization of the Grand Duchy of Posen is to begin at once, now that the condition under which it was promised—namely, the peace and order of the provinces—is, in its most essential points, accomplished. Part of the former Net district, and of the district of Schneidau, and the districts Birnbaum, Meseritz, Bombst, Fraustadt, Samter, Buck, the western parts of the districts of Obernik and Posen, with the city and fortress of Posen, the southern parts of the districts of Kröben, Krotoschin, and the city of Kempen, are to be excluded from the reorganization. These parts are to be incorporated with the Germanic Confederation, but the other parts of the Grand Duchy of Posen will have a constitution of their own. The language of instruction and of the civil and law courts is to be Polish. All officers, judicial, military, or administrative, must be natives of the province. The "Landrät" shall in future be elected by the inhabitants of the district, and the arms of the Grand Duchy will be quartered with the arms of Prussia. The Poles who live in the German parts and the German residents are, lastly, called upon to divest their minds of all apprehensions for their religion, their property, or the safety of their persons. They are told to rely upon the equality before the law, and its energetic administration. The order is dated the 26th of April, and signed by all the Ministers.

At Berlin, in consequence of a strike among the printers, the journals are compelled to cease publishing for a time, or to appear in a very reduced form.

The greatest enthusiasm has been exhibited by the phlegmatic population of Berlin, in consequence of the intelligence received of a great victory won by the Prussian over the Danish troops. At the theatre the news was received with loud acclamations, the actors and audience both joining in the song "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland." There has also been, in honour of the event, a grand review of all the troops stationed in the neighbourhood of Berlin.

The Prussian Government having received numerous applications for the opening of a voluntary loan, the subject was submitted by a cabinet council to his Majesty, who gave his sanction to the same. A proclamation has accordingly been issued, which, after commending the patriotic zeal of the donors, goes on to say that the contributions may be made in current coin, in gold or silver in bars, and in articles of gold and silver.

GERMAN STATES.

BRUNSWICK.—The Duke of Brunswick returned to his capital from Schleswig on the 25th ult. He was received with acclamation.

BADEN.—A letter from Schopfheim, dated April 27, says that a battle has taken place near Dussenbach, between the Wurtemberg troops and a column of between 800 and 900 German workmen, arrived from France, under the command of Herwegh, in which the former were victorious. Twenty-three insurgents were killed, and 200 were made prisoners. Herwegh, his wife, and Bornstedt, a subordinate officer, took flight. Most of the insurgents have returned to Switzerland, or to Alsace, by way of Huningen, where they have been disarmed by the Swiss and French authorities, according to the recent decree of the French Provisional Government. The chiefs of the insurgents, Hecker, Doll, Heinzen, and Herwegh, are at Huningen.

There was a large band of Republicans still moving about in the vicinity of Fribourg on the 27th; but the general opinion was, that they must shortly fall into the hands of the troops, who were everywhere upon the alert. At Mannheim, the bridge of communication between the two shores of the Rhine, which was destroyed during the recent conflict, has not yet been restored, and the communications are very much interrupted. Large bodies of armed men, supposed to be French, have recently been seen near the frontier moving towards Switzerland.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—At Darmstadt there has been a collision between the infantry and cavalry, in which the former had three, and the latter eleven, wounded.

NASSAU.—An attempt was made, on the night of the 27th, at Wiesbaden, to obtain possession of the powder magazine, a body of rioters having disarmed the sentinels; but the citizen guard was on the alert, and having loaded a cannon with grape shot, and pointed it at the mob, they dispersed without doing any damage.

BAVARIA.—The Queen of Bavaria was delivered of a Prince on the 27th.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The war of independence against Austria progresses very slowly. The apparent inertness of King Charles Albert is said to arise from the alleged fact that matters are in train of adjustment between Austria and her *ci-devant* Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the basis of which would be the assumption of a portion of the public debt of Austria by the latter, and the conclusion of a Customs Union of the two contracting parties.

The assault on Peschiera had been discontinued, but the Piedmontese still held the right bank of the Mincio. The position of F. M. Radetsky on the Adige is described as being excellent. It is central and strong. It is supported in front by Mantua, and on its wings by Peschiera and Legnano. It is a position which may be termed classic. It has been tried by the campaign of Bonaparte in 1796, by that of Brune in 1799, and by that of the Viceroy Eugene in 1814.

The Italians had been checked very generally in all their movements, and the position of their affairs had rather retrograded than otherwise. The checks were no doubt trifling, but, under existing circumstances, they were very important to the Austrians.

Bulletins from the army announce that the Duke of Savoy made a second reconnaissance close to the walls of Verona and Mantua on the 25th ult., and that not an Austrian was to be seen, all having retired into their fortresses.

The Austrian General Nugent's troops had entered Udine, the capital of the Friule.

Venice, we are told, was at last adopting more energetic measures. All the disposable troops marched from Treviso, on the 22nd, for Conegliano, on the Udine and Tagliamento road, under the orders of General Lamarmora, a Piedmontese officer, placed by the King of Sardinia at the disposal of the Provisional Government of Venice. The Roman Colonel Ferrari, with four battalions of well organized volunteers, were to proceed in the same direction. Two battalions of Pontifical troops of the line, a Swiss battalion, and the Free Corps of Zambecchi arrived at the same period at Padua, behind Treviso. General Durando, Commander-in-Chief of the Roman troops, was also to send to Padua two other battalions, with artillery and cavalry. The Pontifical battalions are perfectly organized, and will form a nucleus round which will rally the Venetian volunteers, who are beginning to become inured to war, and to feel that, without obedience to one general, and without discipline, they must necessarily be defeated. Those measures induce a hope that the Italians will be able to retard the progress of the Austrian General Nugent, and even prevent his junction with Marshal Radetsky, by the road of Treviso to Vincenza and Verona, before the King of Sardinia shall have attained his intention.

The army under Durando will be about 17,000 strong. A detachment of Sicilian volunteers had arrived at Florence, under the command of Joseph Lamazza, and a clergyman named Ventura. The Grand Duke completed, at his own expense, the armament and equipment of these volunteers.

From the city of Milan we learn that the number of five hundred, rose on their guard, and attempted to escape on the 26th; but their flight having been stopped, they barricaded the prison and fired on the outer guard. As many as four thousand National Guards and four pieces of artillery were immediately directed to the spot, and after two of the insurgents were wounded the rest surrendered.

At Trieste the inhabitants were so far from discontent, that they were preparing to celebrate the natal day of their "Constitutional" Emperor, as they are pleased to designate Ferdinand I.

LOMBARDY.—The latest advices, viz. to the 28th ult., mention that King Charles Albert has transferred head-quarters from Volta to Vollegio on the left of the Mincio, and the whole Piedmontese army is now in position on the same side. With respect to the capture of Udine, it is stated that the Austrians got into the town, but they were immediately driven from it.

The *Italia Centrale* of the 15th contains a decree of the Provisional Government of Modena and Reggio, appointing a special commission for the purpose of compiling a representative constitution. The primary assemblies are to be convoked on the basis of universal suffrage. The Provisional Government is doing

all in its power to stimulate the ardour of the people for the cause of Italian independence.

ROME.—In the Roman dominions the armament of volunteers was going forward with great spirit. The greatest military enthusiasm prevailed in Forl and Civita Vecchia. The volunteers were received with "showers of bouquets" from all the windows. The battalion of the Roman University entered Forl on the 16th, and a new roll having been opened, about 700 volunteers inscribed their names.

The various political clubs were busily preparing for the elections, and taking measures to secure proper candidates for the representation of the people in the new Representative Assembly.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The 22 *Marzo* of Milan of the 22d ult. announces officially that the King of Naples has declared war against Sicily, in consequence of the decree of the Parliament declaring him dethroned. A Sicilian war-steamer reached Civita Vecchia on the 19th, conveying Signor La Farina, the Commissioner of the Provisional Government of Sicily to the Holy See. The steamer also carried nearly 100 volunteers for the campaign in Lombardy, the majority of them officers in the Sicilian army and men of tried valour. Four members of the Parliament of Palermo arrived in Rome on the 19th. The object of their visit was to treat with the Holy See on the question of a general Italian Diet. 3000 men were to leave Naples for Lombardy on the 22d ult., in addition to those already despatched.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

News has been received from Bucharest of the 15th, and from Jassy of the 14th ult. Conspirators at Jassy had tried to constrain Prince Stourdza to grant reforms, and to free the country from the protectorate of Russia. Sixty conspirators entered the palace of the Prince in the night, and demanded of him the dissolution of the States, the liberty of the press, and the organization of the National Guard. The Prince, under the influence of alarm, granted all they asked. On the next day, encouraged, probably, by the Russian Consul, M. de Kaotzbie, he caused all the conspirators to be arrested, and conducted, under strong escorts, into Bulgaria. At Bucharest, Prince Bibesco had declared to the Boyards that 40,000 Russians were prepared to enter the principalities, adjoining the nobles to save Wallachia from such frightful disasters. The movement was thus stopped for the present.

SWEDEN.

From Sweden the news is favourable to Denmark. The King of Denmark has written a letter to King Oscar. It is said that in case the King will not agree to send aid to their Scandinavian brethren, a body of Swedish volunteers will immediately request to be sent over at their own cost.

EGYPT.

Since the organisation on the 8th ult. of a Council for the direction of the affairs of the Government, with Ibrahim Pacha as President, things have resumed their wonted quiet course. Mehmet Ali continues in a very weak state of health; his mind has lost its faculties and his memory is gone.

Ibrahim Pacha left for Cairo on the 14th ult., and on his way up the Nile his Highness inspected the works at present being carried on at the barrage. It has been calculated that a million sterling has already been expended on this undertaking, which cannot be completed for several years to come, and the ultimate success of which for the object proposed still remains a matter of uncertainty; and it is fairly supposed that Ibrahim Pacha, whose views always incline to economy, and over whom the French party have little or no control, will stop the supplies, if he does not at once stop the works altogether.

One of Ibrahim Pacha's first orders, issued in his capacity of President of the Council, was to hasten the completion of the fortifications of Alexandria and the armament of the forts. His Highness has commissioned from Europe a large number of cannons, some say 1800, and 10,000 troops are shortly expected from the interior to reinforce the garrison of the town.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail were received during the week. At Calcutta public attention had been occupied with disclosures connected with the recent pecuniary crisis, chiefly as regarded the affairs of the Union Bank, and the fact of large defalcations in the funds entrusted to officers of the Supreme Court. The Bank, which a few months ago declared its affairs to be in a promising state, is now known, besides having lost its immense capital, to lie under a deficiency of at least £70,000, for which the shareholders, as a joint-stock body, are declared liable.

Sir Thomas Turton had resigned the office of Ecclesiastical Registrar, with a deficiency, it was considered, of about £90,000 in the funds of his office. The draft of an act had consequently been at length prepared by the Judges, to restrain the officers of the Supreme Court at Calcutta from engaging in trade.

There is unfavourable news for the railway prospects of India. The Hon. Company's steamer *Tenasserim* had brought back from Singapore to Madras the wing of her Majesty's 25th Regiment, previously under orders for Hong Kong, and the Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* had returned to Singapore with the artillerymen which she had previously conveyed to China. Her Majesty's 4th Regiment had been ordered to embark for England.

Details are given from Singapore of the rising on board the *General Wood* merchant vessel, bound from that port to Penang with Chinese convicts. In this instance the lives of the captain and three officers appear to have been sacrificed to the cruel practice, common in India, of transporting convicts on board merchant vessels without a sufficient guard. The vessel, when in the hands of the convicts, after twenty days' uncertain sailing, was wrecked among the Malay Islands, whence two officers and a lady, who were passengers, effected their escape in one of the boats and reached Singapore.

POLAND.

Prince Czartoryski had addressed a letter to Baron Von Arnim, the Prussian Minister, on the 26th ult., in which he says:—"I arrived at Berlin full of hope. Prussia, the organ of the generous sentiments of all Germany, seemed to desire that she might be the first to undertake the reparation of a great injustice. She appeared not merely to propose the faithful execution of the promises she had made in 1815, but, by new acts of beneficence towards that part of Poland which she holds under her dominion, to efface the vestiges of ancient injuries, to put an end to recriminations, and to strengthen Germany by the gratitude of the Poles."

"I quit Berlin with a heart heavy from the disappointment of these bright anticipations."

After referring to the delay in the fulfilment of the promises made to the Grand Duchy of Posen by the Prussian Government, he adds, with much truth:—

"Calumnies wholly destitute of foundation, assertions the most contrary to truth have been employed for the purpose of blackening the character of the Poles, robbing them of the sympathy of the German nation, and destroying in their minds the confidence which they ought to place in its justice."

"The German inhabitants, who, in pursuance of a policy hostile to Poland, had been induced to settle in the Duchy of Posen, have been excited to reject with hostile demonstrations, under the pretext of their peculiar interests, measures which the common interest of two people, made to live on good terms with each other, was about to realise. The still more narrow interests of the Prussian officials, who find their position menaced by a change in the government of the province, have had, there is no doubt, the greatest share in this fatal reaction."

"It is in this state of things that the Prussian Government, even before deciding on the reorganization promised to the Duchy of Posen, announces the determination to reduce it by nearly one-half of its territory, and to attach immediately to the Germanic confederation that part of the Duchy inhabited chiefly by Germans."

This operation the Prince characterises as a new partition of Poland, and he concludes with the expression of a hope that it will not be persevered in.

From Cracow to the 26th ult., we learn that a skirmish had taken place between the populace and the troops, in consequence of the refusal of Government to allow Polish emigrants, not natives of Cracow, to remain in the town. Barricades had been erected, and several rockets had been thrown from the castle. Peace was eventually restored by the emigrants voluntarily removing. General Castiglione was said to have been wounded.

GREECE.

A financial crisis has been experienced in Athens as well as in the other capitals of Europe. We learn that the National Bank having been called upon to give cash for a large number of its notes, and, having exhausted from the sudden demand, all its specie, applied to the Government for a loan of 1,500,000 drachmas. The Government, being unable from its own position to make such an advance, convoked the Parliament on Sunday, the 16th ult., and proposed and obtained a loan, suspending the payment in specie of the Bank notes for five months, during which period they are to be received in payment of the taxes, with a premium of 2 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 19th ult. were received on Wednesday, by the *Hibernia*, which brings £95,000 on freight.

The enthusiasm raised by the establishment of the French Republic continues unabated. A large meeting and illuminations took place in its honour at Washington, on the 13th.

Mr. Henry Clay, in a letter which he had published, states that he will leave to the National Convention, about to assemble in June, the consideration of his name, in connexion with that of others, for selection as candidate to the Presidency.

At Pittsburg, on the morning of the 12th ult., five destructive fires took place. By the first fire twenty-six houses were destroyed; four houses by the second; by the third, four houses more; by the fourth, two; and by the fifth, three stables and a dwelling. The five fires were raging in different parts of the city at the same time, producing the utmost consternation, as the belief was general that it was the act of incendiaries. The loss was immense, but no correct estimate had been made.

In Congress, at Washington, the only point of interest has been the passing through the House of the International Postage Bill, giving the department, under the direction of the President, a retaliatory power over the Government of Great Britain upon the subject of international postage. The Chairman of the Post-Office Committee informed the House that the Committee had under consideration a bill designed to modify some of the more obnoxious provisions of the present Post-Office law. There is a majority in the House in favour of a uniform postage much below the present rate; and it is expected that in a short time there will be a reduction, beginning with 5c. for all distances, and ending with 2c. or 3c., with a uniform rate of newspaper postage of 1c., and all newspapers to go free in the counties where they are printed, or for the distance of thirty miles.

CANADA.

A Royal proclamation for the regulation of the quarantine establishment at Grosse Ile during the ensuing year has been published. The orders are most

stringent. Every vessel having more than thirteen passengers on board is to anchor at the quarantine ground; if there has been any disease on board during the voyage, or if the vessel has sailed from any port where infectious disease prevailed, the vessel is to undergo a thorough purification, and the dirty emigrants are to be landed on the island, and they and their clothing and baggage to undergo a compulsory scrubbing. The island is placed under the authority of a military commandant. It is stated that the new legal enactments respecting emigration will increase the passage money from Ireland to America to £5, at the least, per head. The snow and ice were fast disappearing.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The legislative session closed on the 18th ult. Among the measures passed during the first sitting of the reformed Legislature were, bills to make the Judges independent of the Crown, for regulating emigrant vessels and passengers, for erecting an electric telegraph, for reducing the rates of postage, and for centralising the business of the Crown land department, and diminishing the expenses thereof.

MEXICO.

According to the latest accounts, all civil authority had been turned over to the Mexicans in the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, pursuant to the terms of the armistice. The greatest dissatisfaction was felt at this, especially in Vera Cruz. Since the Mexican authorities had been restored to power, Pa-re-des had attempted a revolution, and was reported to have been arrested by order of the government. The conviction was strong that the Mexican congress would have met at the end of March, and that they would ratify the treaty.

The court-martial on General Scott was still sitting, and Mr. Trist had been examined.

Respecting Santa Anna, we learn that he purposed leaving Mexico at the end of March, and to proceed to Jamaica.

The propeller *Massachusetts* arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 2nd, from New Orleans, having on board Mr. Clifford, associate commissioner for securing the ratification of the treaty.

General Valencia had died of apoplexy on the 25th, at Mexico.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from Yucatan to the end of March gives a disastrous account of the state of affairs there.

The Indians, according to all accounts, commit the greatest atrocities, and their rallying cry is, "Destruction of all races but the Indian." Wherever they gain possession, the towns, villages, and flourishing haciendas, or agricultural estates, are destroyed; and of the inhabitants none are spared but a portion of the females for usage worse than death. More than a hundred towns and villages, 500 haciendas, and 1000 ranchos, or smaller estates, spread over half the territory of Yucatan, have fallen into the hands of the Indians. This territory contained a population of more than 250,000, of whom 180,000 were Indians; the remaining 70,000 being of the proscribed colours, white, mestizos, or negroes, have either been put to death or have fled in utter destitution from their homes. The savage barbarity of the Indians has led them, in some cases, even to eat the white infants whom they had slain. The principal chief of the Indians is Jacinto Pat. The second in consequence is Chi. Each has a standing force under his orders of about 12,000. They act in concert.

The city of Campeachy had been threatened by the savages; and Commander Bigelow had sent off the *Iris* steamer and schooner *Falcon* to give countenance, and, if necessary, a refuge to the inhabitants. The *Vesuvius* bomb-vessel had already been left off Campeachy with that view by Commodore Perry, on the occasion of his recent visit in the steamer *Mississippi*. Laguna, in possession of the United States, would, it was hoped, furnish refuge and protection to all who may flee thither.

Commodore Perry, in his despatch, states that the Governor of Yucatan, S. Mendez, had declared that, failing to obtain aid from the United States, he should apply to other powers; and, as a last resort, the people of Yucatan would offer up the Sovereignty of the State to whatever power would consent to take it under protection.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Welcome zephyrs! ye that bring
The white beauty of the spring;
When the air is clear and sweet,
Nor too much cold, nor too much heat;
And verdure decks the shepherd's bow,
And glory cometh to the flower.—*From the Greek of Bion.*

There is not a more affecting incident, among the many told of Sheridan and his straitened fortunes, than that of his having thrown a guinea to a beggar who asked alms of him in the street. Being remonstrated with for an act of prodigality he could so ill afford, his retort was, "Think what a thing it is to make the human heart leap for joy!" Poor fellow! few could so well analyze the feeling—none better estimate the cause and effect. If it be lawful to compare moral and material influences, may we not liken the operation of the last week on nature to that of the poet's gold on the spirit of the mendicant? There has been a long season of dreary days—months in which the world wore mourning; and lo, with a glorious spring, all nature "leaps for joy." Evil and good, cloud and shine, are twin sisters, by whom the mortal web, the web of life, is woven—"and thereby hangs a tale."

Without caring much about the philosophy, probably there can be no doubt that the dwellers "on the river Dee" were well pleased with the alteration in the weather that took place between the last week of April and the first of May. It used to be said that, in case of a drought, to order a race meeting on the Roodee would be found a specific: it certainly rained during Chester Races with chromometrical regularity for a quarter of a century "haud inextertus loquor"—there is no classic authority for an editor's using the first personal plural, "like two single gentlemen rolled into one." We, of the first personal singular, have known those Olympics thirty or forty anniversaries, mayhap, but never had previous experience of one so dreary of foul weather, or so invest with fair company. Gorgeous were the afternoons, and right goodly the thousands that then and there gathered together to do them observance. To be sure all was neither gentle nor aristocratic—but it was a right popular demonstration—and what else suits the tendency of the times? There was enough to satisfy Lord Chesterfield and *Ledru Rollin*—what more could have been desired? Perhaps either or both might have been a little scandalised at the mighty multitude of "legs"—but the fashion of the day is that prescribed by the donkey, what time he danced among the chickens.

The sport was immense—my Lord Mayor's feast spread upon a table for two, at the Rag and Famish. Thirty-four horses ran for the Trades Cup, on a course formed to accommodate half a dozen; and we heard people regret that the field did not amount to another half score. To attempt an allusion to the general details would be like the simile of the civic entertainment laid out at the military Union, as aforesaid. Therefore the great popular handicap must, perforce, be the alpha and omega of our paper. We do not, out of delicacy, say a word about the speculation, having already said, it may be, an intolerable deal about betting, and sweeps, and such devices in general. Half a million, or some such trifle, was invested on it by the public and the publicans—and no doubt both have their reward. We wonder what the lottery offices cleared, that ensured their customers a handsome fortune for a shilling? The Chester Cup used to be a trophy for the rural squire; now it is a bait for the Cockney "snobs." We would not have ventured on the latter social expelive, had not the example been set us: "evil cometh"—we must be spared the quotation. In a mighty Charybdis of horse-flesh, running round and round as horses do in a mill, without any hope that the last shall ever overtake the leaders, the Cup was contested on Wednesday last, on the shores of the Dee, beneath the walls of the ancient city. Peep-o'-Day Boy won: his party is in the ascendant just. War Eagle—symbol now of chivalry—got second best; both gave "Montpensier" the go-by: "Riddle-me, Riddle-me, Riddle-me-ree."—The race was a fine race for the fun, and the funds of the fidlers. On the 17th of last month the nominal price of Peep-o'-day Boy was 50 to 1; he was at 7 to 1 on the day. The great creatures were beaten to sticks: Cockneydom—led by the nose by the talents from Christmas to Easter-tide—became a reproach to Temple-bar—and Good Boy, that was to win the prize, was to win the St. Leger—and Good Boy, that was to win several things—got cart-loads of weight and ignominious places. In short, Chester Races were pleasant for those who turned them to good account; and so were the odds—the only distance being that the former was a very obvious probability, the latter a tolerably clear impossibility. Should this rule be regarded as applicable to Gosport, Ascot, and similar resorts of men and Cockneys—there will be more cakes and ale during the ensuing summer, baited on by "better appetites."

LATEST BETTING AT CHESTER.

By 1 agst Glendower	16 to 1 agst Eagle's Plume	30 to 1 agst Sponge
9 to 1 — Spring Jack (t)	22 to 1 — Besborough	30 to 1 — Voyager
10 to 1 — Loadstone	25 to 1 — The Stinger	40 to 1 — Beverlac
11 to 1 — Swiss Boy	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 — Sheriff
12 to 1 — Surplice	25 to 1 — Flatcatcher	

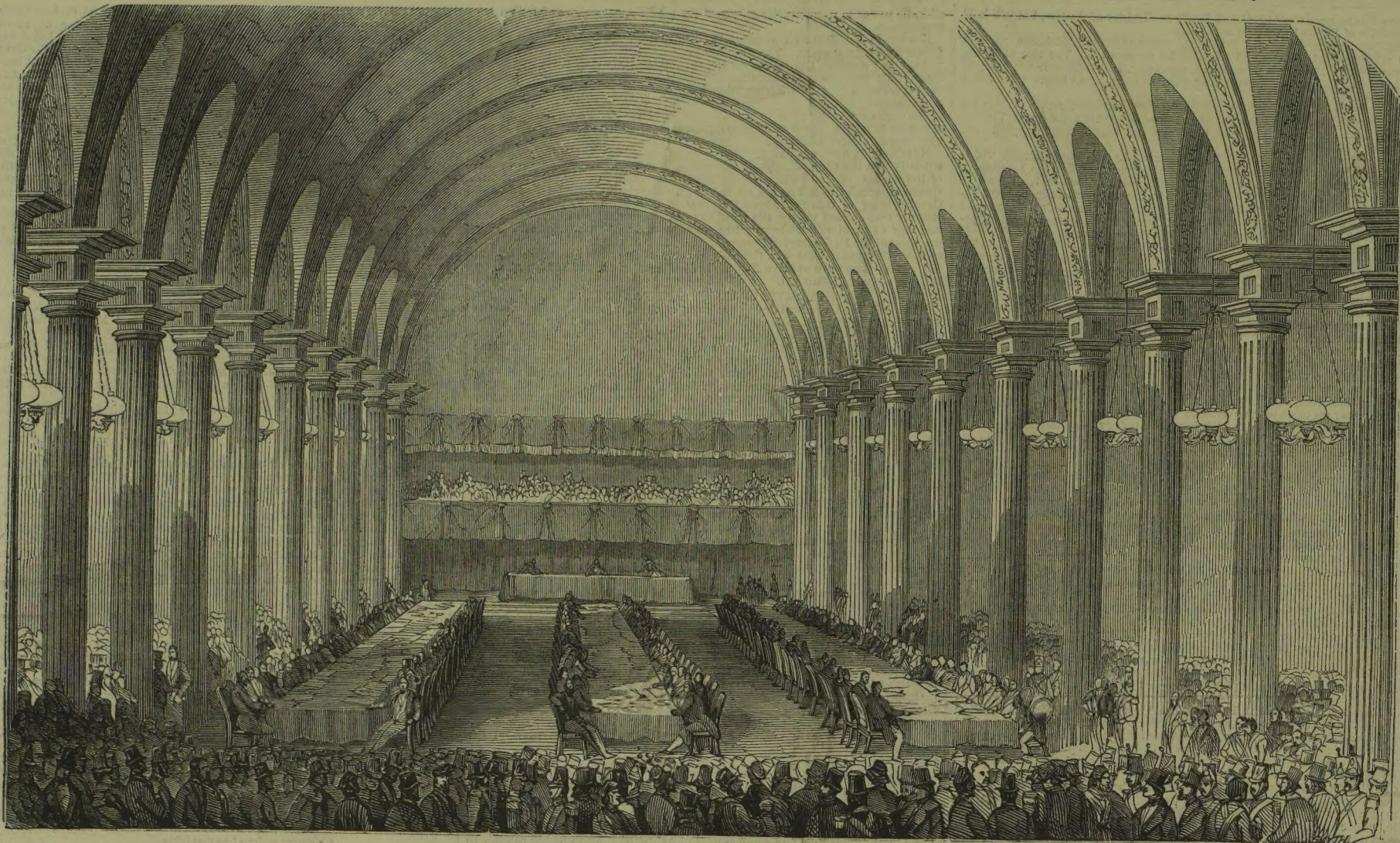
CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs. each.	
Mr. Rol's Collingwood, 5 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..	(Nat) 1
Sir J. Gerard's Blakie, 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..	(Templeman) 2
The Palatine Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. and 100 added;	
Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe, 8st 2lb. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Gulley's Lady Mary, 8st 7lb. ..	(Templeman) 2
The Mostyn Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for two-yr-olds.	
Mr. Mostyn's b c by Colwick, out of Concertina, 8st 6lb. ..	(Holmes) 1
Mr. B. Green's Routh, 8st 6lb. ..	(Wintringham) 2
Sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added. Heats.	
Mr. Jewitson's Haislthorpe, 4 yrs. ..	(Templeman) 1
Mr. Sharratt's Egret, 3 yrs. ..	(Tasker) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 1 ft. and 20 added, for hunters: Twice round and a dis. Nine subs.	
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Spectator, 11st. 6lb. ..	(Osbaldeston) 1
Sir J. Gerrard's Pantasia, 12st 7lb. ..	(Owner) 2
The Tradesman's Plate or Cup of 200 sovs., added to a handicap of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared; the second to receive £50. Cup Course, 2½ miles. (156 Subs. 49 of whom declared.)	
Mr. B. Harrison nd Peep-o'-day-boy, 4 yrs. 7st. ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle, 4 yrs. 8st 6lb. ..	(Marston) 2
Sir R. Bulkeley's Montpensier, 4 yrs. 6st 12lb. ..	(Longstaff) 3
Won by a length. 34 started.	

T H E P A R I S E L E C T I O N S .



SCRUTINY OF VOTES, AT THE SALLE ST. JEAN.

The details of the French Elections will be found in another part of our Journal. The present Engravings show the closing scenes of the Election of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine.

The best accompaniment to this pair of Illustrations is the following passage from the *Moniteur*:-

"On Friday night, at half-past ten o'clock, the Mayor of Paris, M. Armand Marrast, accompanied by the three deputy Mayors, and the Secretary-General of the Mayoralty, all the Mayors of the capital and *banlieue*, amongst whom was Citizen Wée, the oldest among them, and Citizen Pagnerre, Mayor of the 10th arrondissement and Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, descended to the square of the Hôtel de Ville to proclaim the names of the 34 representatives elected by the department of the Seine. The night was dark, and the population, which had awaited since morning the result of the ballot, enthusiastically hailed the Mayor when he mounted the platform erected behind the railing in front of the edifice. Numerous torches cast a brilliant light, which was reflected by the arms of the National and Mobile Guards, and by so many anxious and joyous countenances. Flags floated over the Municipal Magistrates, and added to the picturesque and interesting effect of this grand popular scene. Each name that was proclaimed elicited deafening applause, cries, flourishes of trumpets, and patriotic songs. The Mayor of Paris had at first proclaimed the

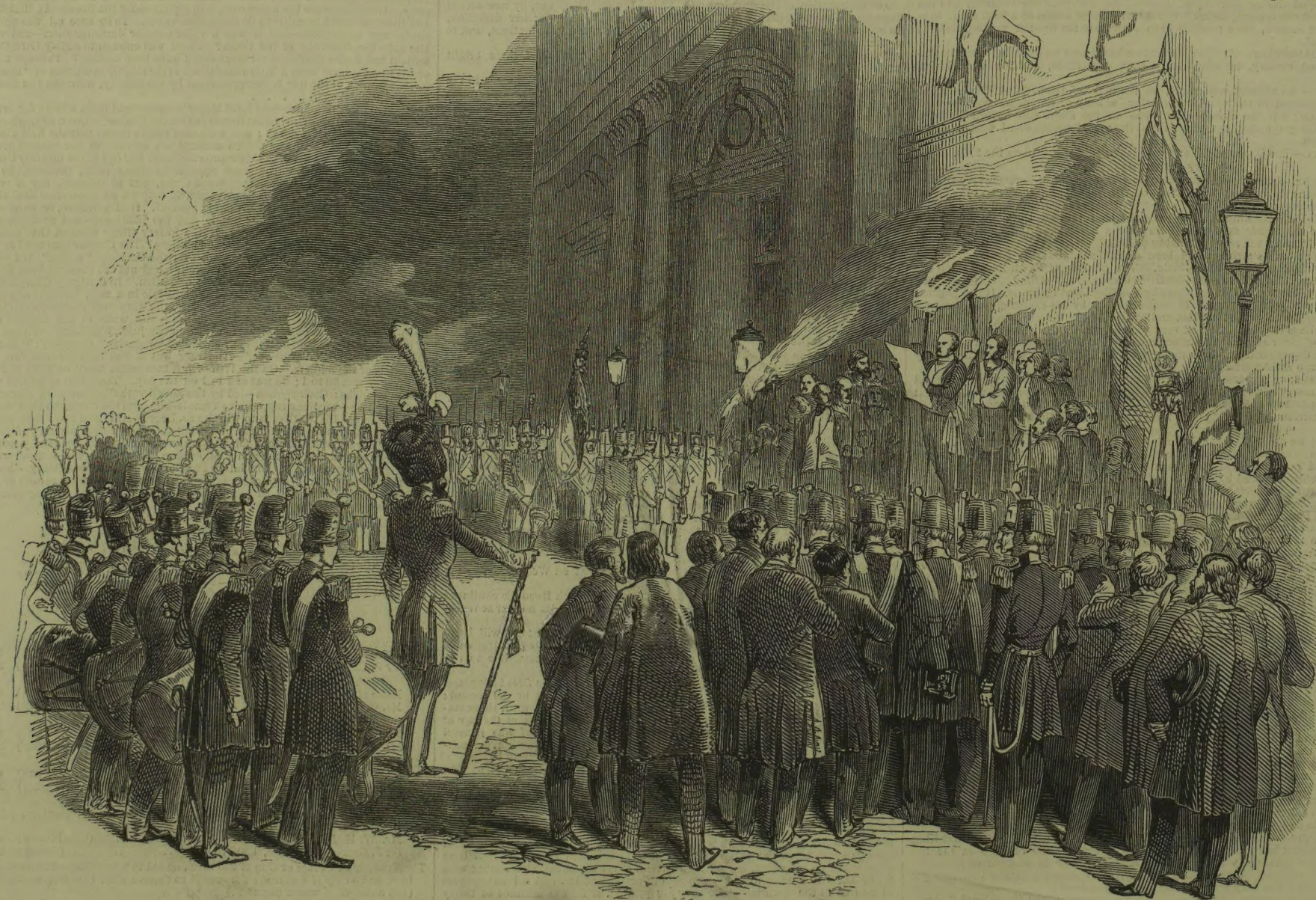
names of the deputies in the great hall of St. Jean, in presence of the presidents and scrutators of all the sections. But here the proclamation took place before the multitude, which could not have been present at the counting of the votes, and whose curiosity was excited by the long expectation. It would be impossible to give an idea of the joy which pervaded the crowd when the last name proclaimed announced the close of that grand operation which had kept all Paris in suspense during five days."

Another account states:-"Towards night torches were lighted by the National Guards, and the murmur of curiosity from the crowd around became louder and louder. At length there was a general movement, as it became known that the names of the elected were being declared within. Men with lists came hurrying out of the Hôtel de Ville. There was a general shout of 'The names! the names!' In obedience to this call Marrast, as Mayor of Paris, appeared upon the low balcony before the building, and in the midst of this strange torchlight scene he read aloud the list and the numbers of votes obtained by each. At the name of 'Lamartine' at the head, with his immense majority of 259,800, it was impossible to control the shouting, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was at length obtained, the other names were read over with comparatively less tumult. At the conclusion came cries of 'Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!' the military bands struck up the 'Marseillaise,' amidst the usual chattering; the crowd gradually dispersed, and the different detachments of the National Guards disseminated themselves throughout the city, returning in picturesque bands, with torches and music to their different quarters."

The Salle St. Jean, in which the scrutiny was held, is the principal apartment on the ground-floor of the Hôtel de Ville. It has detached Doric columns fronting pilasters to correspond, and supporting an elliptical roof. Various chambers and corridors communicate with the courts and the pavilions, which are occupied by various public offices. At the three long tables on the floor of the saloon are seated the mayors of Paris, and other towns of the department.

In an adjoining column we give a correct representation of the new Republican flag.

POPULARITY OF LAMARTINE IN FRANCE.—A scene occurred at the Opera in Paris on Wednesday night (last week), which shows how high the moderation and ability of M. Lamartine have placed him in the estimation of the Parisians. On that evening the result of the elections was already partially known. The opera was over when Lamartine was discovered in a box. "Lamartine! Lamartine is here! Vive Lamartine!" was cried by a few, and then the whole theatre took up the shout of "Vive Lamartine!" M. Lamartine, however, could not be persuaded to come forward to accept the homage of the crowd. A partial silence was at length obtained, when the curtain rose. The ballet was about to commence. But no. The actors came forward, many half dressed, *en masse*. The "Marseillaise" was sung, and then the whole chorus shouted "Vive Lamartine!" Everybody stood, hats and pocket-handkerchiefs were raised amidst the universal cry. The poet-statesman alone did not rise from his seat. He hid his face in his hands. His feelings seemed to have completely overpowered him.

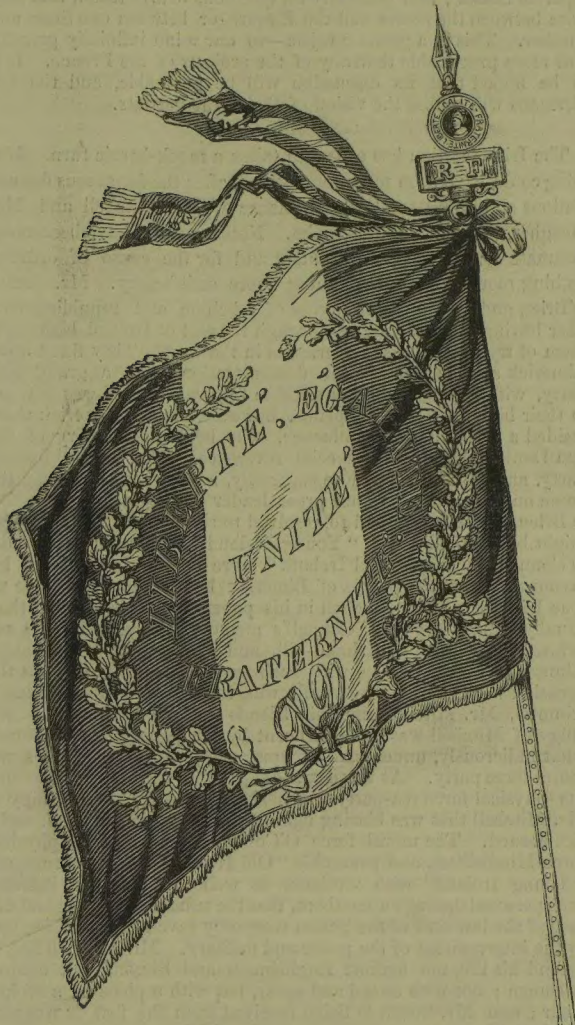


ARMAND MARRAST READING THE NAMES OF THE RETURNED DEPUTIES, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

ABD-EL-KADER AT PAU.

THE Provisional Government of France having, at length, assigned a resting-place for Abd-el-Kader, the preparations for his removal thither are stated to have been conducted with great secrecy. On the decision of the Government being communicated to him, he strove to repress his feelings, but those who surrounded him "saw the iron enter into his soul."

On Sunday, the 23rd ult., whilst the elections occupied the whole population of France, a hackney-coach and several omnibuses conveyed Abd-el-Kader and his suite from Fort Lamalgue to Castignean, whence the Arabs, about fifty in number, were transferred on board the steamers lying in the roads. The Emir and his nearest relatives, with Colonel Lheureux, Governor of Fort Lamalgue, and Colonel Daumas, who has been for some time on a mission at Toulon, embarked in the *Minos*, and the Arabs of the suite, forming two bodies, in the small steamers *Pingonin* and *Liamone*. These vessels were to convey the passengers to Certe. The latter were thence to proceed by canal to Toulouse,



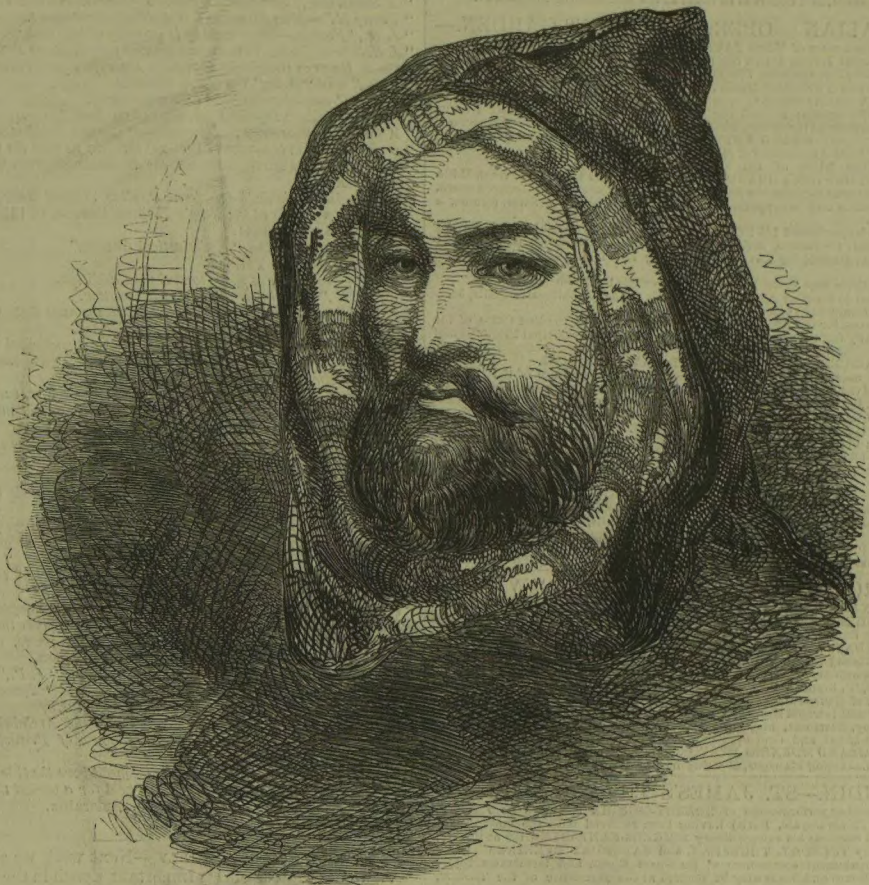
THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG.

where carriages were to be placed at their disposal to continue their journey to Pau.

On the 26th, according to the Toulouse journals, the Emir arrived in that city; and on the 29th the whole party reached the Castle of Pau.

Besides his family, which was composed of his mother, three wives, three concubines, five legitimate sons and daughters, and an illegitimate son, Abd-el-Kader brought a wet-nurse, nine women, and six children, four Arabian servants, and a native cook. His relatives and friends consisted of twenty-six men, fifteen women, and fourteen children; in all, eighty-nine persons.

Pau is the ancient capital of the little kingdom of French Navarre and



ABD-EL-KADER.

Béarn, now the principal place in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees. It stands on a lofty ridge, forming the right bank of the river, or Gave de Pau. Its situation is, perhaps, scarcely surpassed by that of any town in France; and, says "Murray's Handbook," "The English have shown their good taste in having chosen it for their residence, especially in winter." From this accredited work we select these additional descriptive details.

The range of the Pyrenees, as seen from Pau, presents a strikingly-beautiful and varied outline of peaks, cones, and ridges, often cut like a saw, rising against the south horizon; the Pic du Midi de Pau and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre being the most prominent points. These members of the great central range are disclosed to view through the gaps of a subordinate chain of round-backed and wooded hills, forming the middle distance; while, in the foreground appear the venerable Castle of Pau; the torrent, or Gave, its banks beautifully fringed with trees; the picturesque bridge, and the ruins of another bridge destroyed by its inundations. Within the scope of this view appear Jurançon, a village famed for its wines; and Bithère, where Henri IV. was nursed. It is a glorious prospect, to be dwelt upon, and seen over and over again.

Pau owes its chief renown to its having been the birthplace of the "Bon Roi," Henry IV., who drew his first breath (December 13, 1553) in its ancient, time-honoured, historic Castle, the most conspicuous object in the annexed illustration. It stands statelily upon the mountain ridge, looking over the river, at the point of a sort of promontory formed by a small rivulet which cuts its way through the town, and behind the Castle walls, at the bottom of a deep ravine, to throw itself into the Gave, just below it. The five towers of the Castle, and the outer wall which unites them, and serves to support the upper stories, are the oldest part, and supposed to date from the time of Gaston Phœbus, Count de Foix, who founded the Castle about 1363. The tallest tower, or donjon, named after Gaston, rises at the east end 115 feet high. In the gutted and half-ruined *Tour de la Monnaie*, rising on the side of the Castle next the river, from the bottom of the eminence on which it stands, to a level with the terrace, Margaret de Valois, *it is said*, gave an asylum to Calvin and other persecuted Reformers. This tower was used as a gaol until 1814. The *Tour de Montapret*, on one side of the courtyard, contained, according to popular belief, the oubliettes. It is about 80 feet high, and its walls, to a height of 40 feet, were originally des-

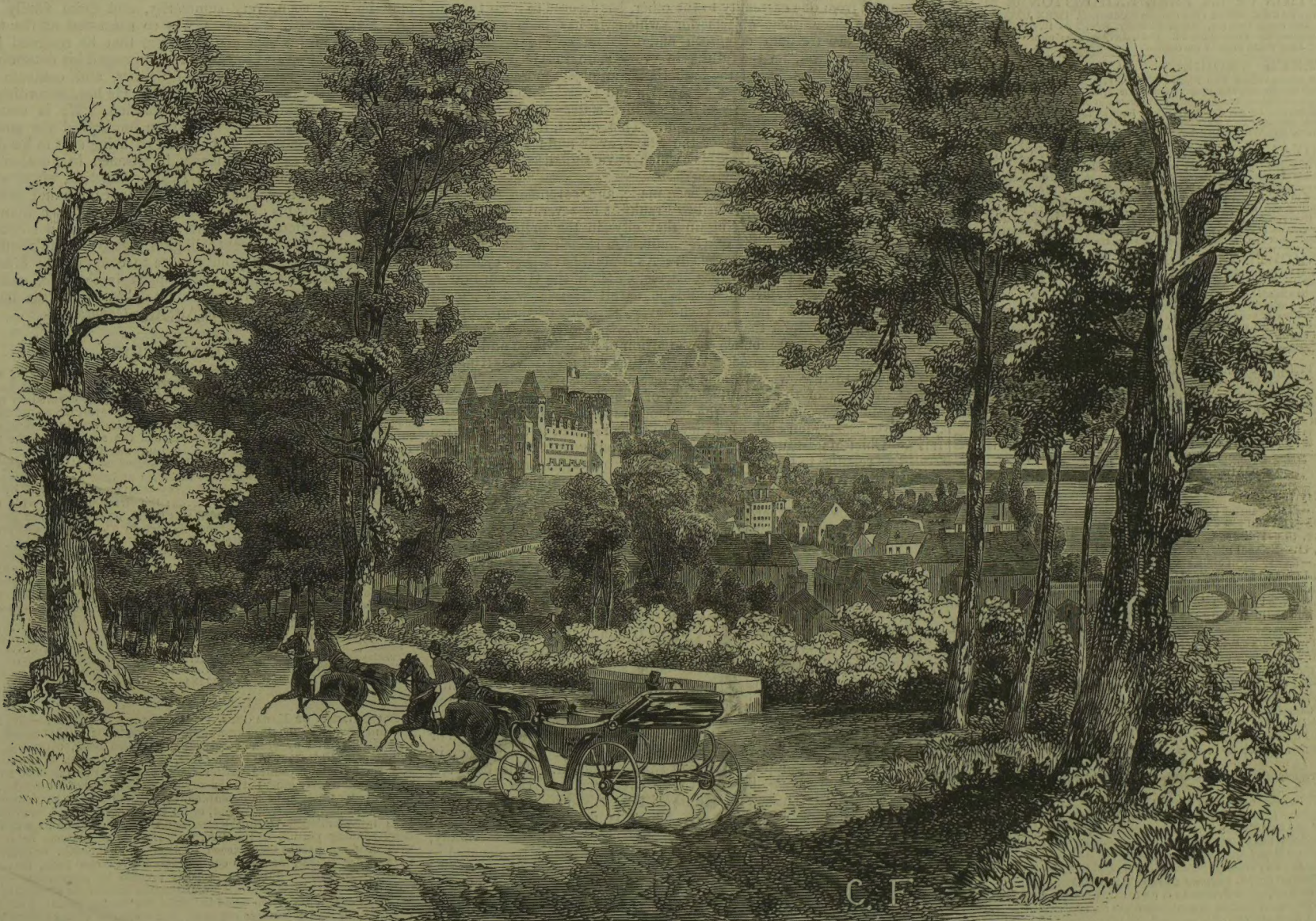
titute of any opening, the gate at the bottom having been broken through in 1793, when the Castle was sacked by the Revolutionists. It stands within and detached from the outer wall of the Castle, from which a small drawbridge, thrown over the gap, gave access to it through a little door.

Opposite the tower of Montapret is the grand staircase, among the sculptured vaulting of which are the letters H. M., the initials of Henri II. of Navarre, and Margaret, the grand-parent of Henri IV., by whom it was built. The entire restoration of the interior was undertaken by Louis Philippe, and, as far as completed, has been executed with good taste and splendour. The King revived, as nearly as possible, the ancient decorations injured by the Revolutionists, who first stripped and ruined this ancient palace, and then degraded it to a barrack; and he has replaced those which they destroyed by others as far as possible in accordance with the age and style of the edifice. The walls of the chief apartments have been covered with tapestry, and the rooms filled with ancient furniture of the period, collected at a vast expense.

In an apartment on the first floor is preserved the cradle in which Henri IV. was rocked; it consists of a large tortoise-shell, inverted, and suspended by cords, like the scale of a balance. In a room of the second story of the Castle Henri was born. On the day of Henri's death, in 1610, there is a tradition that the Castle was struck by lightning, which broke in pieces the Royal escutcheon! Jean d'Albert was also born in the Castle, 1528. It was alternately the prison of Reformers and Romanists during the religious wars and troubles of Béarn, and was the refuge of Theodore Beza and other Protestant teachers whom Jean de Navarre protected from persecution.

Such is the history, in brief, of the prison-house of Abd-el-Kader.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.—The number of births within the metropolitan and suburban districts during the above week was 1511, of which 729 were males and 782 females. This number exceeds that of the previous week by 213. The deaths during the week were 966 (515 males and 451 females). This number exceeds by 23 the average for the last five springs, is less by 25 than the deaths of the preceding week, and less by 545 than the births given above.



THE CASTLE OF PAU.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a **GRAND EXTRA NIGHT** will take place on **THURSDAY NEXT**, May 11, on which occasion **Mlle. JENNY LIND** will appear in one of her favourite characters. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—First Appearance of Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia. The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia will have the honour to make her first appearance on **TUESDAY NEXT**, May 9th, on which occasion will be performed Bellini's opera, **LA SONNAMBULA**. Artists, Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia; Teresa, Madame Bellini; Lisa, Mlle. Corbani; Rodolfo, Sig. Tamburini; Alessandro, Sig. Polonini; Elvino, Sig. Mario. Composed, Director of the Opera, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.—To conclude with a Divertissement.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—First Appearance of Mlle. STEFFANO. On **THURSDAY NEXT**, May 11th, a **GRAND EXTRA NIGHT** will take place, when Mlle. Steffano will have the honour to make her first appearance in the season, in Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," which will be supported by the following eminent artists, forming a most unprecedented cast.

On Thursday next will be performed **LE NOZZE DI FIGARO**. Susanna, Madame Grisi; La Contessa, Mlle. Steffano; Cherubino, Mlle. Albani; Marcellina, Madame Bellini; Il Conte Almaviva, Sig. Tamburini; Basilio, Sig. Lavia; Bartolo, Sig. Rovere; Antonio, Sig. Polonini; Figaro, Sig. Mario.

To conclude with an entirely new Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Nirone, ou les Sens." Admission to the Pit, 8s; to the New Amphitheatre, 2s 6d; to the Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. The performances will commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on **FRIDAY**, May 12, 1848. In consequence of the universal satisfaction evinced at the performance of the "Stabat Mater" on the occasion of the last Concert, that celebrated work will be repeated in its complete form. The following extraordinary combination of artists will support the Entertainment:

Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia; Madame Persiani; Mlle. Albani; Mlle. Steffano; Madame Castellani; Mlle. Corbani; Madame Ronconi; and Madame Grisi. Sig. Mario; Sig. Lavia; Sig. Tamburini; Sig. Lavin; Sig. Rovere; Sig. Tagliacozzi; Sig. Polonini; Sig. Luigi Mei; Sig. Corradi-Sotti; and Sig. Lavia; also, Monsieur Charles Halle, the eminent pianist, who will make his first appearance in England on this occasion.

Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Concert will commence at One o'clock. Prices of Admission.—Boxes, £4 4s. Od., £3 3s. Od., £2 2s. Od., and £1 1s. 6d. Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d. Box Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s. Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. Pit, 5s. Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured on application at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST WEEK.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—The Public is respectfully informed that the performances of the CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS will positively **TERMINATE** on the 15th of MAY, the whole of the Equestrian Troupe being obliged to return to France immediately after that date.—On **MONDAY**, and during the Week, the Art of Riding with Elegance and Grace, and the complete Management of the Horse, illustrated by Mlle. Caroline and Mlle. Hadwiger, Coralis Ducos, P. Stanley, E. Lambert, la petite Anato, &c.; and the Manege, exhibiting the perfection of Equestrian Training, displayed by M. Adolphe Franconi—Gymnastic Exercises—Daring and Intrepid Feats of Horsemanship—Pantomimic Representations, &c., by M. Loloist, Leroy, Newhouse, Sieglitz, Andre, Welle, Hermann, Henri, Nici, le petit Loloist, &c., &c. Original and Grotesque Performances, by the Clowns, M. Auril, Leclair, and Auril fils.—**GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES** on **WEDNESDAY** and **FRIDAY**, MAY 10th and 12th.—Acting Manager, Mr. Bug-ne Macarty.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The surprising and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN (Membre de Muséum Sociétés Savantes; of the Palais Royal, Paris) having been received with the most enthusiastic admiration, he will continue his extraordinary **SOIREEES FANTASTIQUES** at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE every **TUESDAY**, **THURSDAY**, and **SATURDAY EVENINGS**. Doors open at Eight; the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight, and terminates before Eleven o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MR. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—THIS EVENING, by Particular Desire, the Tragedy of **HAMLET**. Haulest, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Lear, Mr. H. Holl; Claudius, Mr. H. Mellor; Ghost, Mr. G. Bennett; Horatio, Mr. H. Lee; Ophelia, Miss May; Gertrude, Miss Maria Duret; Actress, Miss J. Hamilton. To be followed by the Laughable New Farce by the Author of the "Man in the Moon," entitled **THE SPECIAL**. Dolly, Mr. Davidge; Frederick, Mr. Kimloch; Scratch, Mr. Atwood; Miss Gloriana Dolly, Miss Kate Howard; Rosa, Miss Hamilton. To conclude with an entirely new **BALLET**. Principal Dancers—Mlle. Melanie Duval—Aurora, M. George Martin, La Petite Ryan, and 100 Corps de Ballet.—Mr. G. V. Brooke's Nights of Performing, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., of Mr. GROGAN, at the Box-office, from 11 till 5; and at all the Libraries.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Brilliant and unprecedented success of Mr. VAN AMBURGH. On **MONDAY**, MAY 8, 1848, the curtain will rise at seven o'clock, with for the 15th time, Bayle Bernard's highly-interesting and romantic drama of **MOHOK, THE BEAST TAMEER**, in which Mr. Van Amburgh will appear in his extraordinary performances with his matchless collection of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c. Mr. Batty's admired Scenes in the Arena, in which the talented Equestrian Artists will display their incomparable exercises. The whole to conclude with a legendary petto spectacle, called the **GOLDEN-FOOTED STEED**, or the Charmed Horse of the Black Valley.—Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this Season will take place on **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, MAY 10th. Gates open at Two o'clock.

EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, for PRIZES to be awarded by the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—Wednesday, May 10th, June 14th, and July 5th. Tickets to be had at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows, price 6s.; or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each on all days, except those of Frowenades. By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, FLEET MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART, HYDE-PARK CORNER (late Chinese Exhibition), OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 6. Admission 1s. And every Evening, except Saturday, from 7 to 10, brilliantly illuminated with gas. Admission, 6d. Catalogue, 6d. The Gallery will be open to the Public Gratis from the 26th of June to the close of the season.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREEES D'ANSTANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms.—Last Two Nights, **MONDAY**, MAY 8, and **MONDAY**, MAY 15, being the close of the Season, and termination of the present Subscriptions. Single tickets, 7s. each. WeipPERT's SOIREEES D'ANSTANTES, MAY 8, conducted by M. C. M. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square. On **MONDAY**, JUNE 5, MR. WEIPPERT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street is now RE-OPENED, with GREAT ADDITIONS. The new Theatre, with its galleries, is capable of containing one thousand five hundred visitors.—Specimens of Art-Manufactures are greatly increased in number and interest. Variety and great improvements have been effected in the Optical Department. Popular Lectures by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bach-hoffner, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. A Description of the Deposited Works by Mr. Crispe. Experiments with the Diver and Diving-Bell. The Music will be conducted by Dr. Wauis.—Open daily from Eleven till Five, and on the Evening, including Saturday, from Seven till Half past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

NOW EXHIBITING, BEDFORD GALLERY, 393, Strand.—The Rev. R. HARTSHORN'S MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE, the first Sanctuary; and also the ENCAMPOINTMENT OF ISRAEL:—Original Model of the Tabernacle represents every fabric and material of the splendid original; this Model of the Altar of Burnt Offerings; the Ark and Cherubim, &c. The gold, silver, and copper inlaid of exquisite finish. Tableaux of Figures, displaying the routine of sacrifice, and the vestures of Priests and Levites. The beautiful Landscape Model represents part of the Encampment on the Plains of Moab, with a View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan.—Admission, 1s. Twelve doors from Exeter Hall.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
4 40	5 15	5 30	5 50	6 20	6 45	7 15
7 15	7 45	8 20	8 50	9 20	9 50	10 20
10 10	10 40	11 10	11 40	12 10	12 40	1 10

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 8.—Half-Quarter Day. Saturn rises at 2h. 51m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 9.—The Sun rises at 4h. 20m., and sets at 7h. 33m.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 2h. 57m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 11.—No real night in Scotland, but constant twilight.
FRIDAY, 12.—Easter Term ends. The length of the day is 15h. 25m.
SATURDAY, 13.—Old May Day. Day breaks at 1h. 16m. A.M., and twilight ends at 10h. 37m. P.M.

See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the relative position of Jupiter, Mars, Castor, and Pollux during the remainder of this month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. J. M." is thanked for the hint.
"H. H. W."—The Chinese Junk will be ready for exhibition next week.
"B. A."—Tickets to view the New House of Lords are obtainable at the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain.
"Ignoro."—Whitby.—The Hotel de Ville is the Town Hall of the city of Paris.
"A. C."—should apply at the New York Packet Offices. We cannot be expected to give information which may be found in the advertising columns of our contemporaries.
"An Old Correspondent" is recommended not to trouble Mr. Rogers by sending him the MS.
"A. K. S."—Cocker mouth.—Advertise for the copy, &c.
"P. A. M."—Write to the Ballet-Master of the Theatre.
"Belast."—Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide to Australia.
"Payrus" will find one of Mr. Lane's pictures among our Illustrations to be given from the present Royal Academy Exhibition.
"M. M."—The Crown Prince of Hanover married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.
"Juvinal"—Don Miguel de Braganza is uncle to the present Queen of Spain.
"A Lady."—We regret that we cannot undertake the recommendation.
"Y. O. S."—A landlord can seize on goods for the recovery of rent; or proceed in the County Court.

"B. J."—Edinburgh.—Tools for wood engraving may be had at Fenn's, Newgate-street. "The History and Practice of Wood Engraving" contains practical instructions in the art.
"J. W. J."—Doncaster.—Thanked; but we have not room.
"A Subscriber,"—Sicancea.—Lebahi's "German in One Volume."
"Young M."—Miss Strickland is decidedly Protestant.
"J. M."—Forbes.—Your etching is scarcely of any value.
"J. E. S."—Philip Van Artevelde was played at the Princess' Theatre five or six times, towards the end of 1847, Mr. Macready performing the hero.
"A. G." and "S. S."—Chelsea.—Received.
"Clericus" should complain to his news agent.
"C. B. L."—See "Innes's Rhetorical Class-Book."
"A Constant Subscriber,"—Limerick.—Booth's Treatise on Brewing.
"O. R."—A Correspondent (Veritas) informs us that the maiden name of Madame Lamartine was Birch, and that she is descended from Governor Hobell, of Calcutta celebrity.
"Mademoiselle Sophie."—Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia made her first appearance on any stage at the King's Theatre, London, in 1839. Her last appearance in London was in 1841.
"F. M."—Apply to the "Ecclesiastical Gazette."
"M. J. M."—Gutta Percha.
"H. J."—We have not space to make the addition.
"W. W. W."—We know nothing of the matter.
"J. F. B."—The Sketch shall appear, but we cannot state when.
"Questio."—No further Index will be published.
"E. J. S."—The price of Dr. Chalmers's "Astronomical Discourses" is 5s.
"H."—Selby.—We have not room for the subjects proposed. The residence of the Russian Embassy is in Dover-street.
"A Subscriber,"—Clonmel.—The Back Numbers are 1s. each.
"L. M. H."—The Mail for India, via Southampton, is made up on the mornings of the 3rd and 20th of every month.
"A Constant Subscriber,"—Islington.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.
"G. W."—We have not room for the lines.
"A Subscriber,"—Sunderland.—See the Times.
"A Constant Subscriber,"—Cambridge, had better await the announcement of the Government School of Naval Architecture.
"Dundalk" and "Fobian."—The issue of the next large print will be shortly announced.
"S. B. W."—The English monarchs had the style of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," until Jan. 1, 1801; when the style and arms were formally relinquished.
"S. S."—The music of "God save the King" was composed by Dr. John Bull, in the reign of James II. It is not so certain who wrote the words. It first became a popular song through Dr. Arne, who set it in parts, and introduced it at one of the London Theatres, during the Irish rebellion.
"H. B. N."—"S. T. G." (a case for Counsel); "J. P." Cranbrook; "N. M." Monkstowen; "A. S." Trade; "A. G." and "Ignoramus."—Your questions are not of a class to be replied to in our Journal.
"H. J. R."—The Archduke Stephen is son of the Archduke Joseph, Governor and Captain-General of Hungary, and nephew of Francis II., late Emperor of Austria.
"T. R. K."—The present Earl of Dundonald bore the title of Lord Cochrane in the years 1820 and 1822. His Lordship held for a period the command of the Chilian Fleet, and was the captor of the Esmeralda.
"Crux."—At St. Bee's, in Durham.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—Next week we shall give several large views descriptive of this important Epoch in the History of the World.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.

PUBLIC attention, attracted so intensely to the proceedings of the French Republic, and to the election and probable character of the National Assembly, has not yet been fixed with sufficient earnestness upon the mighty revolution that is now in progress in Germany. A larger, more industrious, and better-educated population than that of France, living under the dominion of thirty-seven independent Sovereigns, and occupying a district extending from the Adriatic to the Baltic, and forming, even in their present anomalous and disjointed condition, a barrier against the semi-barbaric power that holds in subjection the north-east of Europe and a large portion of Asia, are effecting a revolution, which, if successful in its objects, will be one of the grandest events in modern history. The people of these thirty-seven States speak the same language, glory in the same literature, have the same traditions of the past, and form the same aspirations for the future. They desire the Unity of Germany, and, unappalled by the numerous difficulties to be surmounted before such Unity can be realised, pursue their object with a calmness and steadiness which show a conviction of success, and impress the other nations of Europe with the utmost respect for their cause and for the manner in which they advocate it. The first ebullitions of excitement have passed over—Prussia has entered the career of Constitutionalism—Austria has renounced her Metternich and her ultra-Absolutism—Bavaria has liberalised herself—Saxony, Wurtemberg, and the other minor states, have joined the movement; and Germany, from one extremity to the other, has secured to itself two out of the three great objects for which it has been struggling. These are freedom of speech and freedom of the press, which are guaranteed, for the future, in every state in Germany. The third object is unity of the Fatherland, an object more difficult, on account of the pretensions of Austria and Prussia—to say nothing of the Kings and Princes of the smaller states—to the leadership or Emperorship of the Federation. This object, however, has not been lost sight of by any of the States, even amid those isolated efforts for individual rights which have signalled the last ten weeks.

A new movement has just been made, and seventeen "MEN OF TRUST" have been despatched to Frankfurt by several of the States, to aid the Diet now sitting in that city in the preparation of a scheme for the Union of Germany. A sketch of the proposed Constitution has been published. As it must have been evident to all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Electors, &c., of the German States, that no project of Union could be at all feasible which should not diminish the powers of each Sovereign, none of them can feel surprise that under the Constitution now proposed each Potentate is called upon to renounce some portion of his privilege and authority for the general good. Whether they call themselves Kings or Dukes, their powers will closely resemble those exercised by the Governors of the several States of the American Union. Accordingly, we find that in the scheme proposed to the Diet, by these seventeen "Men of Trust," they are to be reduced to that condition—Chief Magistrates in their own States, but governed in all matters relating to the entire Confederation by the superior authority of the President or Emperor of Germany. It is proposed to elect the Emperor from amid the existing Royal or Ducal houses, and to make his office hereditary. The relations of United Germany with the rest of Europe and the world are to be conducted not as at present by the Consuls and Ambassadors of each State, but by the Consuls and Ambassadors of the Emperor. The military and naval forces of the United States of Germany will be one, and not several; and the central authority commanding both will extend its jurisdiction over the Post-office, the Mint, the Railway system, and the Custom-houses of the whole Union. In fact, an approximation will be made in all important and national particulars to the system of the United States, with the sole difference that neither the Presidentship of each State nor the Presidentship of the Union will be elective as in America, but hereditary, and confirmed to the present holders in the several States.

The only election necessary will be for the general Presidentship or Emperorship of the Union; after which it will be hereditary in the family of the potentate that shall be chosen. This, however, will be the great difficulty to be overcome. If the House of Hapsburg be chosen, the House of Brandenburg may resist. If the House of Brandenburg, which is evidently and indeed avowedly putting itself forward as the chief of United Germany, by intrigue or by violence, or even by fair election, be elevated to the high position which it seeks, will the House of Hapsburg, the successors and representatives of Charlemagne, be contented with inferiority? This point once settled, all other matters will be of easy execution. It is proposed that the Emperor shall rule by means of responsible ministers, and two Houses of Legislature.

The Upper House is to be composed of all the Sovereigns of the existing States, who may sit by deputy; and of 161 senators, to be men of forty years of age and upwards, paying a certain amount of taxation, and to be elected for twelve years. The Lower House is to be chosen from the political assemblies of each separate State, in the proportion of one member to every 100,000 inhabitants. The seat of Government is to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. In addition to these two legislative bodies, a third is proposed, to be called the Supreme Imperial Court of Judicature, and to hold its seat at Nuremberg. This Court is to be composed of twenty-one judges, of whom one-third are to be named by the Emperor, one-third by the Upper, and one-third by the Lower House. They are to hold office for life, and their functions are to embrace the decision of all questions of federal law, arising between States or individuals; the determination of political rights; the trial of political impeachments, both of Ministers of the Empire, and Ministers of the separate States; and generally all questions of arbitration that may arise between the States and the Empire, or between one State and another. This is a grand project—to our mind infinitely grander and more practicable than any of the projects of the French. It is to be hoped that its discussion will be peaceable, and that the Germans will realise the vision of their true patriots.

The Irish sedition has at length taken a mock-heroic turn. Nothing could have been more unexpected, after the dangerous denunciations and appeals to lawless violence of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Meagher, than such a catastrophe. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the Irish Government and for the cause of order—nothing more ludicrous—nothing more satisfactory. Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other two heroes of rebellion and republicanism, after having made a progress through the east of Ireland, betwought them of trying a similar experiment in the west. They fixed upon Limerick as the scene of their demonstration, and a grand tea-party, with speechifying and sedition to give it a zest, was got up in their honour. It so happened, however, that in Limerick there resided a priest of great influence, who held the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell in especial reverence. The Young Ireland party, and Mr. Mitchell more especially, having been aspersing the name and fame of this once great leader of the Irish people, Dr. O'Brien, the priest alluded to, resolved to show them that whatever might be the opinions of "Young Ireland" with regard to Daniel O'Connell, those of "Old Ireland" were still enthusiastic in his favour, and that the people of Limerick held his enemies to be no true Irishmen. Mr. Mitchell in his paper having been more than usually defamatory of O'Connell's memory, the extract was re-printed in the form of a hand-bill, and widely circulated through Limerick by Dr. O'Brien, with such comments as he thought the occasion warranted. The result was, that, instead of receiving a triumph, Mr. Mitchell and his friends sustained a reverse. An effigy of Mitchell was publicly burnt by the populace, who, somewhat ludicrously, under the circumstances, called themselves the moral force party. As there was danger that the house in which the physical force tea-party was held would take fire, the effigy of Mr. Mitchell that was blazing against the door was removed, and a riot ensued. The moral force O'Connells invaded the physical force Mitchellites, and peaceable "Old Ireland" set upon rampant "Young Ireland" with virulence as well as vigour, and inflicted such personal damage upon them, that the usual contemnners and defiers of the law and of the Saxon were only saved from a worse fate by the interposition of the police and military. Mr. Mitchell had to defend his life, not against Englishmen and Saxons, but against Irishmen; not with sword and spear, but with a piece of a broken chair; and Mr. Smith O'Brien received from the fists or weapons of his Celtic countrymen the degrading infliction of a black eye—and the more serious calamity, according to one report, which we hope is incorrect, of two or three broken ribs. The disturbers were routed by the anti-disturbers. The three heroes of the pike, the sword, and the vitriol bottle were beaten with sticks, and driven to an ignominious retreat. Laughter, so fatal to all big projects, has thus made the cause of Mitchell and O'Brien its own. The Repeal delusion has received from the hands of the mob at Limerick a more effectual blow than the Government and all its soldiers could have administered to it; and if Lord Clarendon follows up this accidental advantage with spirit and discretion, the mouthing patriots may be very soon, very summarily, and quite finally disposed of. Mr. O'Brien, it appears, was so disgusted at the treatment he received in his own county town, that he resigned in a huff the representation of Limerick, and expressed his determination to forsake the ungrateful trade of politics, and cultivate his own domains for the remainder of his life. He has, according to some accounts, re-considered this determination. He is certainly the unluckiest of public men. One time he braved the authority of the House of Commons, and instead of being sent in his dignity to the Tower, he was ignominiously imprisoned in a coal-cellar. At another period he headed a physical force faction, whose whole talk was of blood, pikes, muskets, and barricades, and received no other reward for his daring and his magniloquence than a black eye, in an inglorious scuffle with a portion of his own countrymen. *Punch* and the Government will gain greatly by the result. Even Mr. O'Brien himself may have cause to congratulate himself hereafter that his ambition was thus nipped in the bud, and that his black eye saved him from the fate that awaits the bolder Mr. Mitchell at the instance of the Attorney-General.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine, exhibiting a great difference to that of the preceding weeks. The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday the sky was for the most part covered by cloud, consisting of cumuli and cirrostratus; at times, however, it was nearly free from cloud; the direction of the wind was very variable; and the average temperature of the day was 41°. The temperature of the air early on the morning of Thursday was as low as 29°. On Friday rain was falling heavily during the morning, and the sky was about one-half covered with cloud during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was variable; and the average temperature for the day was 43°. On Saturday the sky was mostly covered by clouds till 5h. P.M., and it was cloudless afterwards; the directions of the wind during the morning were S. and N.N.W., and it was E.N.E. afterwards; the average temperature for the day was 42°. From Sunday to Thursday the sky was nearly always free from cloud, and the wind was blowing from the E., and the air passed quickly from that quarter on Monday. The average temperature of the air for Sunday was 46°; for Monday was 45°; for Tuesday was 51°; and for Wednesday was 53°; and that for the week ending this day was 46° nearly.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, April 27	the highest during the day was 53, deg.,	and the lowest was 29 deg.
Friday, April 28	52	35
Saturday, April 29	55	30½
Sunday, April 30	61½	30½
Monday, May 1	60	30
Tuesday, May 2	65	37½
Wednesday May 3	70½	35

Blackheath, Thursday, May 4th, 1848. J. G.

TRANSMISSION OF MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC., BY POST.—By a Treasury warrant, which came into operation on Monday last, it is ordered that every packet forwarded by post, containing any printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet, shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, and shall contain printed matter only, and that there shall be no writing or marks on the cover other than the names and addresses of the sender, and of the person to whom it is to be forwarded. Any other writing may, however, be on any leaf of any book, &c., so sent, or on the binding thereof, provided that all such last-mentioned writing be on one and the self-same page of the book or corresponding portion of the binding. If these regulations be not complied with, or if any packet shall exceed in length, or breadth, or width, or depth twenty-four inches, or shall contain more than one book, &c., then, if the postage shall not be duly and properly prepaid by stamps when posted, such packet shall be chargeable with a postage of double the amount of postage it would otherwise have been liable to; or, if the stamps affixed to such packet be less than the rate of postage required, there shall be charged thereon a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamps and the full postage.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Election Recognizances Bill and the Leicester Cemetery Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell. The Jewish Disabilities Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

SPAIN.—Lord HEMLEY, in moving for copies of the correspondence which had lately taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Government of Spain, took occasion to censure strongly the spirit of interference in the purely internal affairs of foreign countries manifested on that and other occasions by Lord Palmerston. The Maquis of LANSLOWNE defended the conduct of Lord Palmerston, and stated, that the letter addressed by the noble Viscount to Mr. Bulwer, and which had been censured, was intended solely for that gentleman's guidance, and was not intended to be made public. Lord BROUGHAM also defended the conduct of Lord Palmerston. The motion was then agreed to.

At a later period of the evening the Marquis of LANSLOWNE changed the day for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill to Monday, the 22d inst.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ALIEN BILL.—The House went into committee on this bill, the discussion on the various clauses of which took up a great portion of the evening. The bill ultimately passed through committee, the chief amendment effected in it being, that any foreigner resident for three years in this country before its enactment, should be exempt from its provisions.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—On Thursday evening an influential meeting of the electors of Marylebone was held in the Westmoreland-rooms, George-street, Manchester-square, for the purpose of forming an association to co-operate with the Equitable Taxation League, to secure a reduction of taxation, the extension of the franchise, &c., and resolutions in support of those objects were passed unanimously.

The West India Mail arrived at Southampton yesterday (Friday), but bringing no news of the slightest interest.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a loud explosion took place in a building situated in Shoemaker-row, Doctors' Commons, in the occupation of Messrs. Dakin and Co., tea-dealers, of No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, by whom the premises were occupied for the purpose of roasting coffee by a new method lately patented. The apparatus consisted of a steam-engine and boiler on the ground-floor, from which iron pipes formed the medium of conveying the steam to the upper floor. Mr. Dakin, the senior partner of the firm, had lately been very anxious concerning the erection of this new apparatus, and had been on Wednesday night and Thursday personally superintending the working of the process. At the time mentioned, Mr. Dakin was standing in contiguity to the pipe on the upper floor, when it suddenly burst, and the unfortunate gentleman was struck violently upon the forehead, immediately above the left temple, inflicting a dreadful gash, which caused his instantaneous death. Another gentleman and four of the workmen were in the room at the time, but almost miraculously escaped any injury, except the engineer, who was severely wounded.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday the National Assembly of the Republic was opened with all due pomp and solemnity.

The National Guards, who had been summoned by *rappel* at an early hour of the morning, mustered at the various places of rendezvous, and at 11 o'clock took up the stations assigned them in the Place Vendôme, Place de la Concorde, the Boulevard, the immediate neighbourhood of the Assembly Hall, &c. The troops of the line were also present, and the entire force under arms numbered about 35,000 men. The throng in the vicinity of the Hall was, as might be expected, very great.

The Deputies began to enter about 12 o'clock.

But few wore the prescribed white waistcoat, and none the tri-coloured scarf. The *ouvriers* dressed à la bourgeoisie, and one member appeared in the Bernese costume. Three clerical members wore the *Soutane*, and one the celebrated Abbé Lacordaire, attracted not a little notice by his tonsured head and the white robe of the Dominican order of Friars Preachers.

Among the foreigners present were the Marquis and Marchioness Normanby, Mr. Rush, the American Minister, &c.

At one o'clock M. Puizavean, the senior member, took the chair; the members of the Provisional Government shortly after entered amidst the salutation of all present; and M. Dupont (de l'Eure) immediately ascended the tribune and read a short address. The members then proceeded to their several committees to verify their powers of representatives of the people.

On Thursday morning the Provisional Government issued a decree granting an extraordinary credit for war purposes (supposed to refer to interference in Italy) of £3,200,000.

GERMAN STATES.

CONSTITUTION OF A FEDERAL GERMAN EMPIRE.—The fundamental law for the constitution of a German Empire, as presented to the German Diet in its sitting of the 26th ult. by the committee of seventeen men of confidence has been published. Its bases are—1st. "The countries which have hitherto appertained to the German Confederation, including the Prussian provinces which have lately been incorporated, and the Duchy of Schleswig, constitute henceforth an empire (federal state). 2nd. The independence of the different German States which constitute the Confederation is maintained, but limited in so much as the unity of Germany demands it. This limitation consists in part, that some special affairs of state will come under the exclusive domain of the Imperial power; in part that certain fundamental rights and certain institutions will be guaranteed to the people." The details are then set forth at very great length.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham Church. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked during the day in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their usual airings. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who had the honour of receiving an invitation from her Majesty, and had arrived at Osborne on Thursday to dinner, remained until Saturday morning, when the Right Hon. Baronet and his lady took their departure.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went to the beach, and took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the infant Princess, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Hon. Miss Dawson, General Bowles, Col. Grey, and Col. Seymour, left Osborne at two o'clock in the afternoon, crossed in the *Fairy* steam yacht to Gosport, and proceeded thence by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway to the terminus at Nine-Elms. The august party quitted the terminus in five carriages and four, and was escorted by a party of the 12th Lancers to Buckingham-palace, where the royal party arrived at six o'clock. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen after her arrival at Buckingham-palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took a drive in the park. Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, the Equerries in Waiting, attended on horseback. The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Viscount Clifden, and Captain F. Seymour. The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. The Prince of Prussia visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and partook of a *déjeuner* with their Royal Highnesses and the Princess Mary, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, at Kew.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Queen Dowager took an airing in a carriage, accompanied by the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. The Count and Countess of Neully visited the Queen Dowager. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge also visited her Majesty at Marlborough-house.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Nevill, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny, with Miss Caroline Johnstone, daughter of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness Hall, in the county of York, and granddaughter of the late Archbishop of York, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families.

ALMACK'S.—The opening ball at Almack's has been postponed from Thursday last to Thursday, the 11th inst.

STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR.—Notice has been published, that in consequence of excavations now in progress in Windsor Castle, the floors in some of the passages are necessarily removed, and it is impossible to admit visitors to the state or private apartments. The issue of orders is, on that account, unavoidably discontinued for a short time.

A DEPUTATION from the coroners of England and Wales, consisting of Mr. Brambridge, M.P., coroner for Devon; Mr. Carttar, coroner for Kent; Mr. Payne, coroner for London; Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster; and Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, had an interview, on Tuesday, with Sir George Grey.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of this useful society, which has for its object the promulgation of evangelical religious truth, irrespective of denominational differences, amongst the inhabitants of the metropolis and its vicinity, and the circulation of religious tracts, was held on Tuesday evening, in Finsbury Chapel, S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The receipts for the past year, as stated in the report, were £602 3s. 11d.; but this sum did not include all their resources, as several of the local societies did not report the amount of their funds. The report was adopted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 44th anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall, and was, as regards number, rank, and talent, the greatest religious reunion of the season. Lord Bexley, the venerable president of the society, took the chair, in which he was supported by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Norwich, St. Asaph, and Winchester, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earls of Chichester and Harrowby, Viscount Morpeth, and several other clergymen and gentlemen. Dr. Brandram read an abstract of the report, which described the society's operations in various parts of the world. The entire receipts for the year ending March, 1848, amount to £90,146 8s. 4d. The total sum applicable to the general purposes of the society is £43,956 16s. 11d., including £31,303 4s. 4d. free contributions from auxiliary societies; showing an increase in this item of £451 12s. 5d. The receipts for Bibles and Testaments amount to £46,189 11s. 5d. The issues of the society during the year amount to 1,124,067, viz. from the depository at home, 837,361; from the depôts abroad, 286,706. The total issues of the society have been 20,865,837 volumes. The expenditure during the past year has been £105,042 10s. 1d., being £14,896 10s. 9d. beyond the receipts. The society is under engagements to the extent of £41,800. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the adoption of the report, and Lord Morpeth seconded the motion, which was carried. Resolutions in furtherance of the society's objects were supported by the Bishop of St. Asaph and several clergymen and gentlemen, and the meeting separated.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The fifth anniversary festival was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, where a large number of gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Rice Trevor presided. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution," stated that the ladies' committee had during the past year investigated 1719 applications for temporary relief, and had made grants to the amount of £2245. The amount of stock invested for the purchase of election annuities was upwards of £14,000, securing annuities for ever for twenty governesses. Nearly 400 ladies had contracted for provident annuities, and had thus been enabled to invest safely upwards of £33,000. A house had been purchased and furnished in Harley-street, where in the last two years 200 governesses had found a temporary home. About 2500 governesses had been registered there since the branch had been commenced in 1845, and 1250 provided with situations without any charge. The asylum was to be erected immediately, the tenders being about to be issued. The college bore her Majesty's name, and enrolled amongst its professors some of the most distinguished men in the literary world. Many certificates had already been given after examination, and classes would shortly be commenced on all the subjects of female education. The society had thus, in five years, produced benefit to 3500 governesses; and when the charter was granted from the crown he did not doubt but that they would be enabled to carry out their views. The toast was drunk with acclamation. It was announced that a fancy fair would be held on the 6th and 7th of June next, on behalf of the building and endowment fund of the aged asylum, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £1136.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this society was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street; Mr. P. Graham in the chair. The report for the past year stated that the society had been making steady progress in its objects, and had been found to be of great value and importance to the trading community. The great feature of the society was establishing inquiries with regard to the character of persons seeking to obtain credit, and the result had been that the society's registry of names of persons who were either swindlers or unworthy of credit had been increased, during the past year, from 7452 to 17,600. Amongst those described as persons unworthy of credit, were persons who had been frequently applied to, unsuccessfully, for the payment of their accounts, and could not, therefore, be considered desirable customers. Various gangs of adventurers had been obliged to give up their nefarious projects of obtaining credit; and thus the society had been saved an immense amount of bad debts. During the year no less than £9295 had been obtained on the written application of the secretary, although the accounts had been considered bad before the society was applied to. The subscribers, during the same time, had increased from 1520 to 1960. Several petitions had been presented to Parliament for increasing the stringency of the County Courts Act; for altering the law as relating to married ladies separated from their husbands; for abolishing Grand Juries, as attended with inconvenience and expense; and for making the property in this country of individuals going abroad available for the purposes of their creditors. Various resolutions tending to carry out the objects of the society were then adopted, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Mitchell pleaded in abatement that the original proceedings under the bills of indictment had not been set aside and vitiated by the *nolle prosequi*.

The Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, on Tuesday, demurred to the plea in abatement entered by Mr. Mitchell, and applied to the Court to compel the defendant to join *instanter*. The Court ordered a rejoinder in four days from the service of the order.

This decision is a most important one for the traverser (Mitchell), as it precludes the possibility of his trial taking place before the sittings after Trinity Term; and in case of conviction he cannot be brought up for sentence before November next; consequently, the Government prosecution, as far as he is concerned, may be said to be at an end.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has put in a plea of "Not Guilty;" and having thus offered no technical difficulty, his trial is expected about the 12th inst. Mr. Meagher, it was understood, would take the same course.

On Friday last, at a meeting of upwards of eighty magistrates of the county of Dublin, an address was agreed to, to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to take energetic measures to repress the organization of political clubs, and other proceedings of the disaffected, and promising his Excellency their strenuous support and assistance in such a course.

The editor of the *Nation* has in last week's number of that paper given an exposition of the political "faith that is in him," in which he says:—"I believe the public opinion of Ireland to be as well-disposed to peace at this hour as ever it was, or ought to become. Peace upon honourable terms. I am well convinced there is no possibility of preserving the connexion either by force or by unworthy compromise. An independent Irish Parliament, elected by the widest popular suffrage, a responsible Minister for Ireland, and a Viceroy of Irish birth, will content the country; and they will defend such a settlement against all aggression from without or from within. Such a Parliament would inevitably establish tenant right, abolish the established church, and endeavour to settle the claims of labour upon some solid and satisfactory basis. It would, probably, settle the Church question, by providing a reasonable stipend for the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian clergy, according to the actual wants of the country. Under a native Government, the support of the clergy, as in France, I hold to be a primary duty of the State. But one step further in the direction of revolution I do not believe it would go." This sentiment, Mr. Duffy believes, would be preferable to a Republic won by insurrection, and it is thus explained:—"Not from any unmanly abhorrence of war, which is noble and glorious waged for our country, but because insurrection would plant deadly animosities between men of the same Irish race; and because the sudden transition of a people from provincialism to republicanism, passing through no intermediate state, is a doubtful experiment."

The proprietors of the press at which the *United Irishman* (Mr. Mitchell's paper) is printed, having refused to work off any copies of that journal unless the objectionably violent passages in "the leaders" were struck out, Mr. M. had no alternative on Saturday last but to "come out" in very moderate guise indeed. He promises this will not occur again.

Great sensation had been created in Dublin, on Monday, in consequence of a proclamation from the Lord-Lieutenant prohibiting the intended assemblage of the Council of 300 and the enrolment of a National Guard.

Serious disturbances took place at Limerick on last Saturday evening, in consequence of Mr. Mitchell, who has so often libelled the memory of O'Connell, being invited to attend the Young Ireland *soirée* of the Sarsfield Club. The populace (Old Irelanders) attacked the building with volleys of stones. Shots were fired by the members of the Club, many of whom attended armed, and it was said (but the rumour wants confirmation) that one man fell pierced by a bullet. The police and military were called out. Mr. Smith O'Brien was seriously injured, and has resigned his seat in Parliament for his native county. It was understood that Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell were also about to retire into private life, on finding their peculiar efforts in favour of Repeal so badly appreciated. Limerick city has since been proclaimed subject to the provisions of the Coercion Act passed last winter.

REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—This body held its usual weekly meeting at Conciliation Hall on Monday. The proceedings were of no special interest. Rent for the week, £45.

The Young Ireland Demonstration at Cork on Monday, passed off quietly.

The PROTESTANT REFEAL ASSOCIATION have issued a temperate and able address to their co-religionists, in which, having declared their principles to be "a determination to avoid mixing religious with political questions; the protection of vested interests; loyalty to the Queen; and, as a necessary consequence, opposition to Republican principles, so far as concerns our own country;" they proceed to remove the objections which the Protestants might still entertain towards a repeal of the union, and state, in conclusion:—"We claim the right of apportioning, collecting, and controlling our own revenues, of regulating our own internal affairs; in a word, of minding our own business in our own country. This we shall continue to demand, and this we are convinced we shall obtain."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby dined on Saturday evening with M. de Lamartine, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. This was the first time their Excellencies accepted the hospitality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs since the Revolution.

The total number of barrels of beer exported from Great Britain in 1843 was 146,621; in 1844, 171,927; in 1845, 165,152; in 1846, 137,270; and in 1847, 132,357.

At a meeting held on Friday evening, last week, in Edinburgh, resolutions were adopted for the formation of a National Guard. The meeting was not by any means an influential one.

The importation of gutta percha continues to take place in large quantities. A vessel just arrived in the London docks from Singapore has brought 4966 blocks and 415 packages, consigned to order.

The new Austrian constitution enacts, that the heir of the crown shall be considered as of full age at 18.

The quantity of quassia imported in the following years was—in 1843, 3425 cwt.; 1844, 2 qrs. 4 lbs.; in 1845, 19 cwt.; in 1846, 99 cwt.; and in 1847, 153 cwt.

Mr. W. D. Christie, of the Temple, late M.P. for Weymouth, is appointed Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain in the Mosquito Territory. Mr. J. Toup-Nicholas is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mobile, State of Florida, United States.

An American paper mentions, as a proof the advanced civilization of the Cherokee Indians, that the tribe has incurred a public debt of 1,000,000 dollars.

The Riband of the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the demise of the late Marquis of Bute, has been conferred on the Earl of Camperdown, and not on the Duke of Argyll, as erroneously stated.

Dr. Edwards, of Forfar, mentions (in the *Lancet*) the case of Euphemia Lindsay, known in that neighbourhood as "Sleeping Effie." She frequently slept two or three weeks without waking! In the winter of 1820 she slept for five weeks; and, during the spring of 1825, six weeks.

It is considered likely that, in imitation of the English system, the National Assembly of France will sit by night. It will, however, at the beginning, sit also by day.

The following departmental banks have been united with the Bank of France, viz. those of Rouen, Lyons, Havre, Lille, Toulouse, Orleans, and Marseilles. They shall continue to act as branches of the Bank of France, in conformity with the regulations made by the decree of 18th May, 1803, and the ordonnance of 25th March, 1841.

On Wednesday morning, last week, as the steam-boat *Conquest* was towing a vessel down the Tees, near Newport, she blew up, throwing bricks, hot water, dust, &c., in all directions. Two men were unfortunately severely scalded. The accident was caused by the tube being out of repair.

A decree of the Provisional Government reduces the military divisions of France to seventeen; namely, Paris, Lille, Metz, Strasbourg, Besançon, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Clermont, Nantes, Rennes, Caen, and Bastia. The number of subdivisions are fixed at forty-three.

The coal trade of Whitehaven is in a very depressed state, owing to the great difficulty there exists in disposing of the article in Dublin—the place to which large exports have been usually made.

Monday last was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, his Grace completing his 79th year.

M. Ledru Rollin, the French Minister of the Interior, has been unsuccessful as a candidate in the department of the Sarthe, by which he was formerly sent to the Chambers. There were twelve candidates to be elected, and he only stood fourteenth on the list.

A case similar to that of the Rev. Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter has just occurred in the diocese of Llandaff; the Lord Chancellor having presented a clergyman with a vacant benefice, and the Bishop of Llandaff having positively refused to institute him.

The American newspapers relate the suicide of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who poisoned herself in consequence of her father having on his deathbed forbid her to adopt the stage as a profession, after having indulged her passion for it by allowing private theatricals in his own house. She requested that a copy of Shakespeare should be placed upon her bosom in the coffin.

A man employed on the South Devon Railway, named Kearley, was unfortunately killed, on Thursday evening week, by being jammed between the buffers of the carriages near Ivybridge.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the French government steamer, the *Salamandre*, 120-horse power, on the coast of Provence. The crew was saved.

A gentleman at the Astor-house table, New York, lately asked the person sitting next him if he would please to pass the mustard? "Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?" "Oh no, sir," was the reply; "I mistook you for a gentleman."

The inspector-general of railways proceeded over the South Devon Railway between Totnes and Plymouth on last Saturday, previous to the line being opened this week.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway was opened on Monday for public traffic between Chester and Bangor.

Mr. C. Rea, tide-surveyor, at Plymouth, last week seized upwards of 17 cwt. of contraband stalk tobacco, wrapped in canvass matting, in 37 packages.

Captain Sir William George Parker, Bart., R.N., who died at Plymouth on the 24th of March, at the age of sixty, has devised his possessions in Canada to his three sons; which estate consists of 300 acres of wild land in the London district, and three farms in Cooksfield, Canada, West.

The French Provisional Government has ordered to be taken away the bonnets-roiges, which, after the days of February, were placed on the heads of the equestrian statues of Louis XIV., in the Place des Victoires, and Louis XIII., in the Place Royale, now called Place des Vosges, in Paris. The monument of Molière is also cleared of the republican insignia with which it was decorated, and which probably saved it from being destroyed.

The hills on Dartmoor, Devon, were covered with snow on Thursday night, last week.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. John Thomas, rector of Wyke Regis (the Archbishop's son-in-law), to be his Grace's chaplain and librarian.

M. Sobrier, the head of the *Montagnards* at Paris, has announced that he has withdrawn from the revolutionary committee of which he was a member, and that this committee, and the Club of Clubs with which it was connected, have ceased, as their object terminated with the elections.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have just presented 25 guineas to the Building Committee, towards the erection of a new church at Colnbrook, about five miles from Windsor, the first stone of which was laid on Tuesday, last week, by Colonel Clinton, who officiated upon the occasion for Lady Montagu. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has also given a donation of £20, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent £10, for the same purpose.

The interest of M. Jullien in Drury-lane Theatre has ceased; and Mr. Beale, the music publisher, of the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., is now the lessee.

The number of signatures in Birmingham to the memorial in favour of household suffrage, and the other reforms for which the New Reform party have declared, amounted on Saturday to seven thousand.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Eton intend celebrating their anniversary festival on the 20th inst. at the Thatched House Tavern. The old scholars of Westminster School will celebrate their anniversary on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the same establishment.

At a special meeting of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, held on Friday, last week, at Liverpool, the draft of a bill was approved to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to lease their line to the Caledonian, the Lancaster and Carlisle, and the London and North-Western Railway Companies.

The Minister of Public Works in France has called for a return of all the ponds and useless or unhealthy marshes in that country, with a view to adopt means for draining them, and converting the land to agricultural purposes.

The son of Lucien Bonaparte has been appointed *chef de bataillon* in the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion of France.

On Saturday last the members of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary dinner at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of guests of the first rank and talent.

A new star of the fifth magnitude, and therefore visible to the naked eye, has just made its appearance in the constellation Ophiuchus. It was first noticed at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park, in the regular course of examination of the heavens at present pursued there, about one o'clock on the morning of April 28.

The Duke of Buckingham's estates in Ireland, comprising several thousands of acres, were sold by auction last week in Dublin at a fair rate of purchase. Several lots of the Queen's County estates were disposed of, at prices varying from 20 to 25 years' purchase.

The expenses incurred for the settlement of North Australia amount, as far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts at present in the Audit-office, viz. from Dec. 1, 1846, to Dec. 31, 1847, to £15,402.

Mr. C. Fletcher, of the eminent firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of London, who arrived in Calcutta by the last steamer, expired on the evening of the 22d of March from the results of an attack of cholera.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and family have within the last week sustained a severe domestic bereavement by the death of Mrs. Sarah Monck, the venerable mother of the right reverend prelate, who died a few days back at Tickhill, Yorkshire. The estimable deceased had completed her 100th year the week prior to her dissolution.

On Wednesday his Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand banquet to the Cabinet Minister.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke Bernard and the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening with their presence.

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE PORTRAIT.

The most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1780; and after completing his education on the foundation at Eton, became in due course a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1800 he gained the prize for the Latin Ode. Being afterwards appointed Librarian to the King, he was directed by George IV. to publish the original Latin and to translate into English a treatise of Milton on Christian Doctrine. This interesting work was discovered among a heap of documents at the Record Office. We cannot say that it added much to the reputation of the poet.

In 1820 Dr. Sumner became Canon of Durham; and in 1828 was elected to the see of Chester. For almost twenty years he faithfully discharged the duties of his office. He consecrated, in that period, nearly two hundred new churches, a great number of which owed their erection to his own zealous exertions. In addition to his public employments, he found leisure to publish more writings than any other member of the Episcopal bench. Besides charges and occasional sermons, he obtained the prize of nearly £4000 for his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation." His "Apostolical Preaching considered" has passed through numerous editions. "The Evidences of Christianity" has met with similar success; and his Expositions on the Four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, and some of the Epistles of St. Paul, have stamped his character as a theologian.

The following lines appeared in a contemporary journal soon after the Election:—

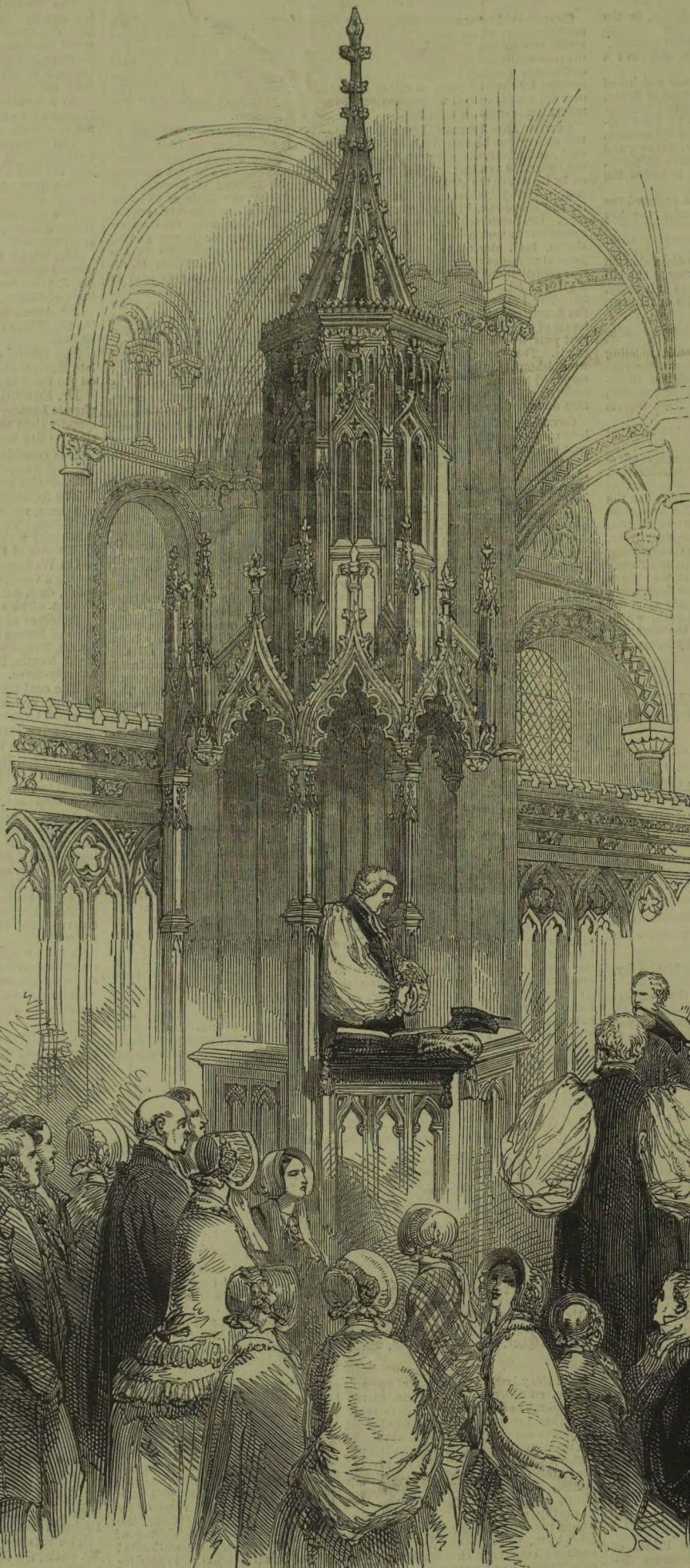
TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON HIS ELECTION.

Whom shall I seek for HOWLEY's vacant chair?
What mind of Intellect, what man of Prayer?
Where many claim 'tis difficult to choose—
Where parts are equal which can I refuse?
Thus may have thought the Queen's superior mind,
Just in her sway, and in her motives kind.
When the good spirit, reft of whose wise aid,
King's thoughts are foolish, and their aims betray'd,
Whisper'd—"The chair to pious SUMNER give;
In him shall TILLOTSON and SECKEA live."

Go, chosen man! by bright example teach,
Reason like Paul, like Holy James beseech;
So at thy word shall England's Church rejoice,
And bless their Monarch's virtue in her choice.

THE PROCESSION.

This Engraving shows the Procession entering the Choir from the Nave, up the noble flight of steps, through the enriched stone screen—a magnificent work of the fourteenth century.



THE ENTHRONIZATION.

THE ancient Cathedral of Canterbury, the metropolitan see of all England, was, on Friday week (April 23), the scene of the impressive ceremony of the Enthronization of the newly appointed Primate. No Archbishop having been enthroned in person since Archbishop Wake, in 1716, as anticipated, the demand for admission was very great, and many persons who did not apply early for tickets were deprived of the gratification of witnessing the interesting proceedings. The weather was showery; but long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the service, the Green Court and adjacent streets were filled with carriages, admission to the choir being obtainable by that entrance. For this purpose 1058 tickets were issued, besides a considerable number for the reserved seats and gallery over the west screen; yet a great number of applications were unavoidably refused. On the opening of the doors, every available part of the choir was instantly filled. Most of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this division of the county, and many of West Kent, were present. The Mayor of Canterbury, with other members of the Town Council, went in procession with the mace, and were afterwards joined by the Recorder, who wore his robes.

To preserve order, those provided with tickets were present half an hour before the time of Divine Service, after which there was no ingress. This and other means taken to promote the accommodation of the visitors were highly creditable to the Hon. Daniel Finch, whose anxiety and efforts had been unceasing, that, while affording accommodation to the utmost possible extent, nothing should arise to disturb the arrangements and quiet fitting for so solemn an occasion.

The Dean and Canons met in the Audit-room, at half-past ten o'clock, when the mandate for the enthronization was produced, on which it was, at the request of the Archbishop, decreed to proceed forthwith. The Archbishop, attended by the Dean and Canons, and the Six Preachers, then proceeded to the cloisters. Here a procession was formed by the Masters of the King's School, the King's Scholars, Choristers, Lay Clerks, Minor Canons, Six Preachers, Auditor, and Canons; the Archbishop immediately preceding the Archbishop, and the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province supporting his Grace, two on his right and two on his left hand. The Bishop of Lichfield acted as proxy for the Bishop of London, Dean of the Province. The Bishop of Winchester, the Sub-Dean, attended in person. The Archbishop was also attended by his two chaplains and train-bearer. The procession advanced through the nave between two lines, formed by the clergy of the diocese in their gowns; the choir chanting the 148th, 149th, and 150th Psalms to a fine old Gregorian melody; and entered the choir chanting "Gloria Patri," followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus," the effect of which was most sublime. Mr. Jones presided at the organ.

On entering the choir, the procession filed off on each side, to enable the Archbishop to pass up the middle aisle to the Communion table, on the right of which he seated himself, with his two chaplains, while the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province took their seats on the left of the table. The Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Archbishop, then returned to their stalls, and the other parties having taken their respective places, the service was begun by the Rev. F. Rouch, Minor Canon. The "Venite" was chanted to Tallis's, and the

Psalms to two Gregorian chants. The lessons were read by the Rev. R. Moore, one of the Canons.

At the end of the first lesson, the Archdeacon proceeded from his stall to conduct the Archbishop, attended by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and his Grace's chaplains, to the throne: when the Vicar-General presented to the Archdeacon the mandate of enthronization, and requested him to proceed. The Auditor, the Hon. D. Finch, then read the mandate, and the Archdeacon the subjoined form of "Induction":—

"I, James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, do induct, install, and enthrone you, the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, Doctor in Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, into the Archbishopric and Archiepiscopal Dignity of the see of Canterbury, and into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the same, with all and singular the rights, dignities, honours, pre-eminences, and appurtenances thereof, and the Lord preserve your going out and your coming in, from this time forth for evermore. Amen."

After which the Archbishop remaining in his throne, the Dean, Vice-Dean, and Archdeacon returned to their stalls. The service then proceeded with the "Benedicite" to Purcell's chant; and the "Benedictus" was by Orlando Gibbons. The anthem was the following prayer by Farrant:—

"Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake lay not our sins to our charge, but forgive that is past, and give us grace to amend our sinful life; to decline from sin and incline to virtue, that we may walk in a perfect heart before thee now and evermore."

Tallis's Litany was chanted by the Rev. J. Stratton, Precentor, and the Rev. G. P. Marriott, accompanied by the organ. At the conclusion of the morning service, the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province descended from the altar and, accompanied by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, conducted the Archbishop from his throne to the ancient patriarchal marble chair placed in front of the communion rails; wherein the Archbishop being seated, the Archdeacon repeated the form as above, but addressing his Grace as Archbishop of the Province, inducted him into the Archbishopric and Metropolitan dignity of the See of Canterbury. A distinction was thus made between the induction of the Archbishop at the throne, as Diocesan, and his induction at the marble chair, as Primate and Archbishop of the Province; and, on this account, the representative of the Provincial Dean and the Provincial Sub-Dean assisted in this part of the ceremony.

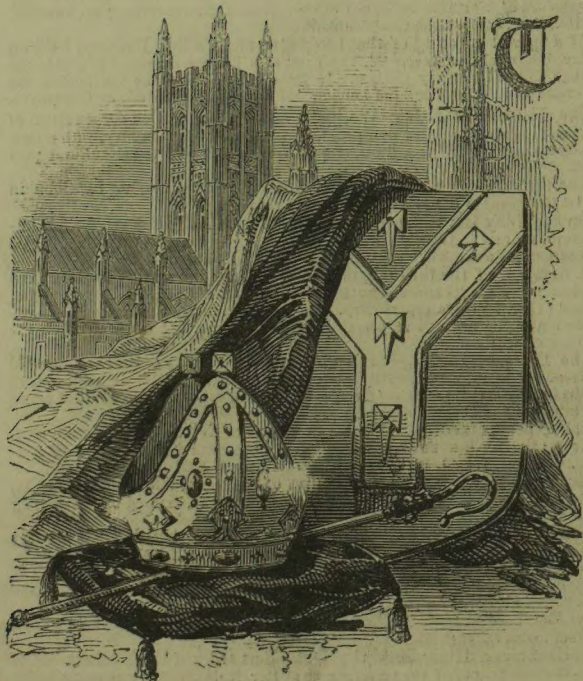
The Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province then returned to the communion table; the Archdeacon, attended by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, conducted the Archbishop to the Dean's stall; and, while seated there, the Archdeacon said:—

"I, James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, place you, the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, Doctor in Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in this stall or seat, in sign and token of your taking and having real and actual possession of the See of Canterbury, and of all the rights and privileges thereof."

The Archbishop remained in the Dean's stall, and the Archdeacon having returned to his stall, there was sung Mendelssohn's "Te Deum" in A; a very striking and powerful composition, which was performed with great accuracy and effect, and with which the Archbishop was so much gratified, that he requested it might be again performed on the following Sunday.

The Archdeacon next read the following suffrages, the choir chanting the answers:—

"O Lord, save thy servant our Bishop,
Ans. Who putteth his trust in thee.



THE PATRIARCHAL CHAIR.

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Send him help from Thy holy place,
Ans. And evermore mightily defend him.
 Let the enemy have no advantage
 against him,
Ans. Nor the wicked approach to hurt
 him.
 Be unto him, Lord, a strong tower,
Ans. From the face of the enemy.
 O Lord, hear our prayers,
Ans. And let our cry come unto thee."

And after the suffrages, the Arch-
 deacon read the following prayer:—

"Almighty God, the giver of all good
 things, who by thy Holy Spirit has ap-
 pointed divers orders of ministers in thy
 Church; mercifully behold thy servant
 John Bird Sumner, who is now admitted
 to the high office and dignity of Arch-
 bishop of this province, and so replenish
 him with the truth of thy doctrine, and
 adorn him with innocency of life, that
 both by word and deed he may faithfully
 serve thee in this office to the glory of
 thy name, and to the edifying and well-
 governing of thy Church. Grant, we
 beseech thee, that he may long live hap-
 pily to rule this Church, and that, hav-
 ing worthily fulfilled his course, at the
 latter day he may receive the crown of
 righteousness laid up by the Lord the
 Righteous Judge, who liveth and reign-
 eth one God with the Father and the
 Holy Ghost world without end. Amen."

The Archbishop then pronounced the
 blessing from the Dean's Stall, which
 ended the service.

The Choristers, Lay Clerks, Minor
 Canons, Schoolmasters, six Preachers,
 Auditor, &c., next left the choir, by the
 north door, in procession, followed by the
 Archdeacon, the Archbishop, the Dean
 and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and
 the Dean and Sub-Dean of the province,
 to the Chapter House, where, the Arch-
 bishop being placed in the chief seat, the
 Archdeacon said:—

"Most Reverend Father in God, I,
 James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury,
 assign and appoint this seat to you, as
 Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

The Archdeacon then administered
 the following oath:—

"My Lord Archbishop, you swear to
 maintain the rights and liberties of this
 Church, and to observe the approved
 customs thereof, and, as far as it con-
 cerns your Grace, to cause the same to
 be observed by others, so far as such
 customs are not repugnant to God's
 Word, the laws, statutes, provisions, and
 ordinances of the realm, or to her Ma-
 jesty's prerogative, and not otherwise.
 So help you God."

Then the Archdeacon said:—

"I, James Croft, Archdeacon and
 Canon of this Church, do promise to pay
 canonical obedience to your Grace, Lord
 Archbishop of Canterbury, as my Dio-
 cesan and Archbishop."

Then the Dean, the other Canons, the
 Auditor, the Six Preachers, the School-
 masters, Minor Canons, and Lay Clerks,
 in like manner, promised canonical obe-
 dience.

"I, A. B., as C. of this Church, do
 promise to pay canonical obedience to
 your Grace, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as my Diocesan and Archbishop."

The Archbishop was then conducted to the Audit-room, where an act of the
 proceedings was produced, and signed by the Dean and Canons, the Precentor,
 and several other persons who had witnessed the ceremony.

The following members of the Chapter and Clergy of the Cathedral were in at-
 tendance, and took part in the proceedings of the day:—

The Very Rev. the Dean Lyall.
Canons.—The Rev. Robert Moore, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., Vice-Dean;
 Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, M.A.; Venerable James Croft, M.A., Archdeacon

of Canterbury; Rev. J. Russell, D.D.; Rev. F. Dawson, B.D.; Venerable Ben-
 jamin Harrison, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone; Rev. F. V. Lockwood, M.A.,
Six Preachers.—Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, Rev. T. Bartlett, Rev. C. Foster, Rev.
 W. Vallance, Rev. E. Penny, Rev. W. J. Chesshyre.
Minor Canons.—Rev. W. Bennett, Rev. J. Metcalfe, Rev. G. P. Marriott, Rev. J.
 Stratton, Rev. F. Rouch, and Rev. W. S. H. Braham.
Schoolmaster.—Rev. G. Wallace.

The Archbishop then returned to the Deanery, where a sumptuous collation
 was laid out of which many of the nobility and gentry were invited to partake.



THE MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

SATURDAY.

This day the Archbishop paid several
 visits; and an address was presented to
 his Grace from the Town Council of
 Canterbury, by the Mayor and a depu-
 tation, to which the Archbishop re-
 turned a gracious answer.

During the morning the parochial
 clergy of the Deanery of Canterbury
 had an interview with the Archbishop,
 at which an address was read by the
 Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, Rural Dean.

The Archbishop, in his reply, delivered
 with much feeling, expressed his great
 gratification at the welcome which he
 had experienced from the clergy, the
 assistance of whose prayers he entreat-
 ed, that he might have strength and
 power to perform the duties of his re-
 sponsible station. His Grace then paid
 a well-merited compliment to the virtues
 of his amiable and benevolent prede-
 cessor, and disclaimed any merit for his
 own exertions to relieve the spiritual
 destitution of his former diocese, the
 wants of which were so great that no
 Bishop could have acted otherwise than
 he had done. He trusted that the clergy
 would always look upon him as a friend;
 begged that they would communicate
 with him unreservedly on any points
 where they wanted advice; and assured
 them that it would give him sincere
 pleasure to contribute in any way to
 their comfort and usefulness.

The Archbishop attended Divine Ser-
 vice at the Cathedral; and in the after-
 noon paid a visit of inspection to the
 new Missionary College, accompanied by
 a large body of the clergy. His Grace
 has appointed Thursday, the 29th of
 June, for the day on which to conse-
 crate the Chapel and to open the Col-
 lege. We shall give engravings of the
 edifices in an early number of the
 ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

His Grace afterwards, accompanied by
 the worthy rector, the Rev. W. J. Ches-
 shyre, visited the ancient church of St.
 Martin, which has recently been so
 beautifully restored, chiefly by the mu-
 nificence and taste of the Hon. Danie
 Finch. His Grace was pleased to ex-
 press himself highly gratified with the
 restoration.

SUNDAY.

On Sunday, the Archbishop preached
 at the Cathedral. The congregation as-
 sembled on the occasion was beyond pre-
 cedent. Every possible accommodation
 was afforded by the vergers and other
 officers, and still a very numerous body
 were unable to obtain admittance. The
 text on the occasion was taken from the
 3rd chapter of Colossians, the 1st and
 two following verses:—"If ye then be
 risen with Christ, seek those things
 which are above, where Christ sitteth on
 the right hand of God. Set your affec-
 tions on things above, not on things on
 the earth; for ye are dead, and your life
 is hid [with Christ in God]." His Grace
 delivered a most eloquent and impressive
 discourse. His voice is full and son-
 orous, and he was distinctly heard in all

parts of the sacred edifice.

The Archbishop, who had been staying at the Deanery, a guest of the Very
 Rev. Dr. Lyall, left Canterbury on Monday morning, by railway, for Lambeth.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Illustrations, engraved from Sketches by our Artists, who were present dur-
 ing the ceremony, comprise

THE NEW THRONE.

This is the most important object of the Dean and Chapter's renovation of



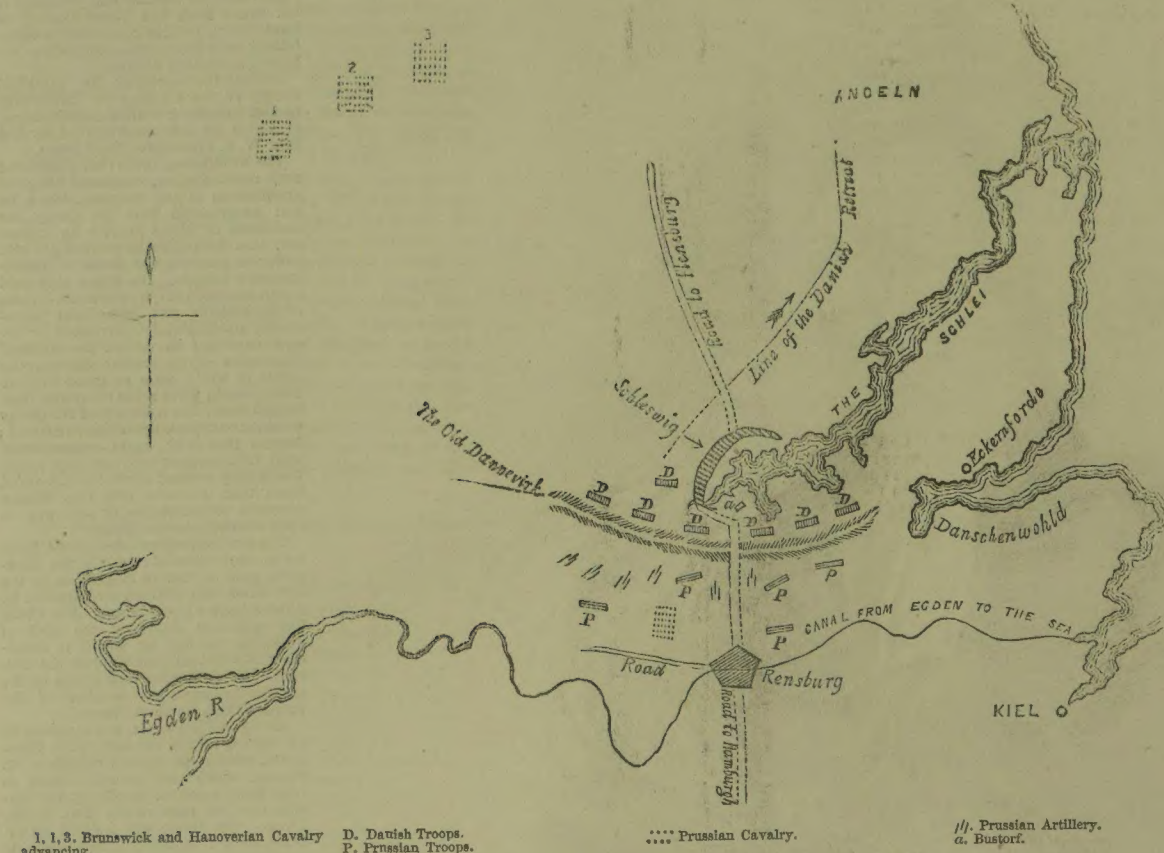
THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

"the furniture of the Cathedral." The throne lately removed was of oak, carved, but in design at variance with the surrounding architecture. The throne newly erected is at the angle formed by the upper transept, on the south side of the choir. The design was by Mr. Austen, surveyor to the Cathedral, and by his sons; and the carving was executed partly by English workmen, and partly by men from Belgium and Cologne. It is highly enriched, and bears a general

resemblance to many of the shrines in Italy, particularly to one at Verona. The total height is nearly 40 feet, the width at the base about 8 feet, and the cost of its erection about £1200.

THE PATRIARCHAL CHAIR.

The Patriarchal or Metropolitaneal Chair is placed in the Trinity Chapel. It consists of three slabs of grey marble, the seat being solid.



1, 1, 3. Brunswick and Hanoverian Cavalry advancing. D. Danish Troops. P. Prussian Troops.

PLAN OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENT IN SCHLESWIG.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

In the late edition of our Journal of last week we gave the intelligence of the engagement of Easter Sunday, the 23rd ult. The accompanying plan, with the following brief description of the locality itself, from the *Times* Correspondent's letter of April 27, will make the accounts of the late operations much more intelligible:—

"Schleswig is a long, straggling town of one street, built round the head, and for some distance along the northern bank of the islet of the sea called the Schlei. It is neither naturally nor artificially strong, for it is commanded by rising ground behind it, and has no defensive works of any kind towards the water. The celebrated 'Old Dannevirke,' which was the strongest position of the Danish army, being always designated by the German word which means fortification or intrenchment, the journals have been misled as to its true character; and, as the hottest of the conflict took place in front of, and as far as the little hamlet of Bustorf behind it, it may be worth while to describe it exactly. From Bustorf, which may be called a suburb of Schleswig, the road to Rendsburg ascends a hill, part of the belt of rising ground that shuts in Schleswig on the land side; on the brow of this hill, and about a mile from the village, the 'Old Dannevirke' cuts the broad high road at right angles. It is little more than an irregular mound or bank, stretching east and west for two or three miles, overgrown with moss and heath, and scarcely to be distinguished from the open plain around it. The point where it was most essential it should be best defended, where the high road crosses it, and whence the village below and the whole road to the town could be commanded by artillery, is left as it has been for ages. To the left of the road two large gaps have been worn away in it, through which a troop of cavalry might pass abreast at charging pace; and there is not a point as far as the eye can reach, each way, that a 'clever hack,' used to a pretty stiff country, would not gallop over with ease. This is a very different thing from the entrenchment repaired and strengthened by the art of the military engineer, and bristling with cannon, which the published accounts of the action shadowed forth. Nevertheless, it afforded a good position against troops attacking from a wide, open, and level plain, and the Danes made the best use of it, as it was only carried after great loss; but once passed, and artillery brought within it by the main road, defence was no longer possible. The Danes retreated down the hill to Bustorf, where the road turns to the left, into Schleswig, passing out to the north-east, and gaining the open country, marched northward through Angeln to Flensburg. The town has not suffered so much from the cannonade as might have been expected; the only traces of the conflict are in the village of Bustorf; the farm buildings, barns, stables, and dwelling-houses which line the descent of the hill from the Dannevirke have the doors and roofs riddled here and there with cannon-balls, and one small house, at the foot of the hill, at the very turn of the road to the left into Schleswig, is knocked almost to pieces.

"So unexpected was the attack of the Prussians, that some of the Danish troops were at church, and were brought out from prayers to fighting by the trumpet-call at the church door.

"On the road from Hamburg, northwards, the first signs of a state of warfare are met at Rendsburg, which has been put in a complete state of defence by the Provisionary Government. It is strongly fortified, and is now held by a garrison of Hanoverians."

The following are some of the details by an eye-witness, of the movements of the Danes after retiring from Schleswig:—"About three miles beyond the town we came on some tolerably strong defensive works which the Danes had thrown up during the night, but left in the morning. Notwithstanding its rapidity the retreat of the Danes till they reached Helligbeck was made in good order. Most of their cavalry left the Chaussée and went westward; the artillery kept the direct road to Flensburg, with a part of the infantry; the rest took another way through Angeln."

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The Earl of Cawdor was the director of the third concert on Wednesday evening; and the noble amateur made a very unexceptionable selection. The object, we have so often urged, of mixing sacred and secular subjects together, applies, however, to this scheme. The selection from Gluck's opera of "Alceste," with the chorus of infernal spirits, came between Handel's "Sing, O ye Heavens," from the oratorio of "Belshazzar," and the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," from one of Mozart's masses. Why not devote the first part exclusively to sacred music, and appropriate the second act entirely to secular gleanings? Care should also be taken to avoid pieces following each other in the same key. Sir Henry Bishop is entitled to so much respect as a composer, that we always feel unwilling to see him amended, after so many protests directed against his slow system. These concerts are of great value and importance, and sorry should we be to witness their decay; but progress is the order of the day in musical art as well as in the political world, and the signs of the times ought not to be neglected. Madame Castellan had great success in Handel's air, "Lascia ch' io pianga" (although unfortunately interrupted in the middle by the audience rising for the entrance of Prince Albert), and also Paisiello's air, "Il mio ben," from "Nino." Our countrywoman, Miss Miran, was most favourably received at her debut at these concerts, singing the duo by Winter, "Vaghi colli," with Madame Castellan, remarkably well. In the air of Dr. Arne, "In infancy," her rich tones were likewise duly appreciated, but her phrasing is susceptible of improvement. Without style, the most exquisite organ in the world will not achieve much. Madame Caradori delivered the difficult recitatives of "Alceste" artistically, but her voice is scarcely equal to Gluck's impassioned declamation. This music of "Alceste" is wonderfully descriptive, and in the accompaniments might be traced the paternity of Weber's "Freyshütz" incantation. Tamburini's fine singing of Mozart's air, "Per questa bella mano," would have been heard to greater advantage if the conductor had taken it a little quicker. Mr. Lockey, who is greatly improving, sang Purcell's "Come if you dare" with energy; and Mr. H. Phillips, although his voice is not what it was, gave the "Lord have mercy upon me" of Pergolesi with impressiveness. The novelties in addition to the "Alceste," were clever but not striking Choruses by Porpora and Sacchini. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Wellington were present. Prince Albert remained until the end of the first part. Her Majesty will honour the fourth concert, on Wednesday next, with her presence, being under the direction of Prince Albert, whose programme is generally the most interesting event of the series, and who has engaged Mdlle. Albani, Madame Castellan, Miss Birch, and the Misses A. and M. Williams; Mario, Gardoni, Tamburini, Lablache, Lockey, Wetherbee, and Kench.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Considerable interest was excited by the scheme of the fourth concert. A new symphony by Spohr, expressly composed for the so-

ciety; a new concerto by Emile Prudent, the pianist; the appearances of Grisi and Tamburini in the vocal gleaming; Mozart's Symphony in E flat (No. 5, Op. 58); Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," and Beethoven's "Leonora," were altogether attractive items, evincing the spirit and intelligence of the Directors; and a numerous assemblage of amateurs and professors was the result. As is, however, almost usually the case, the novelties proved the least source of gratification; the pianoforte concerto, for instance, was a failure, not on account of any deficiency of execution on the part of the executant, for Prudent possesses first-rate manual dexterity, and a clear brilliant tone, but owing to the utter worthlessness of the composition, a series of fugitive thoughts in admired disorder, gleaned from the noisy conceptions of Verdi down to the gentle sighing of Bellini. The Symphony of Spohr again, although it won the admiration of musicians, as do all his works, for its marvellous treatment, was too barren of ideas to seize the ear of the general auditory. His themes are neither novel nor exciting; and monotony was the issue of his chromatic mannerisms. The Symphony opens with an introductory adagio in G minor, leading to an allegro in G major, followed by an andante in C minor, heavy and gloomy, scarcely relieved by the eccentricity of a scherzo in G minor, in which a very intricate violin obligato in E flat, played by Blagrove, was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. The finale in G major is most elegantly scored, but the subject lacked interest. The entire work gave the impression of a very laboured effort, and not that of an inspired musician. The clearness and transparency of Mozart's ideas, and the dramatic and majestic grandeur of Beethoven, were grateful comings after Spohr, the audience enquiring the lovely Minuet and Trio in the Symphony, and the Overture with rapture, such was the electric effect of the playing, the first violins coming in with astounding power and precision. The effect of the trumpet bit, played outside the room (by Mr. T. Harper, jun.), was very remarkable. The reception of the great Italian artists was most ardent, both by band and auditory. Tamburini was not in good voice; but sang the "Liete voci," from Mercadante's "Zaira," with musician-like skill. Grisi gave the "Quando guerrieri," from Mercadante's "Briganti," and the clever scena "Dall' asilo," by Costa, introduced formerly in the opera of "The Siege of Corinth," with fire and brilliancy. The duo "Se la veta," from "Sémiramide," between Grisi and Tamburini, was greatly applauded. The fifth concert, on Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, opened with Mozart's lovely quartet in E, No. 1 of the set of six dedicated to Haydn, in which Mollique played the first violin in the most finished style, and was ably sustained by Delofre, second violin; Hill, tenor; and Piatti, violoncello. Mendelssohn's quietest in A major, op. 18, was executed by the same artists, with the addition of Mr. A. Mellon, as tenor. M. Bilet, a pianist of great Continental fame, made his debut in Beethoven's trio in D, for piano, violin (Mollique), and violoncello (Piatti). M. Bilet is a fine classical player. The Duke of Cambridge and a host of aristocratic amateurs were present.

MR. G. CASE'S SOIREEES MUSICALES.—The first of these Concerts took place last Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, where one of the small salons was on that occasion filled with a respectable and attentive audience. The peculiar feature at this Concert, as of those that are to follow, is a concerted performance on a number of concertinas, an improved species of accordion. The effect is extremely agreeable, producing most perfect harmony. We shall be glad to hear the experiment repeated next week. The vocal portions of the Concert were confined to Signor and Madame F. Lablache, the latter of whom sang an air of Kalliwoda, a composer hitherto little known in this country, but whose charming compositions are great favourites in Germany.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Noblemen's Catch Club dined on Friday at the Thatched House.—The 62nd and last meeting for the season of the Glee Club will take place this evening (Saturday), Sir Felix Booth in the chair.—At the 5th Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, a very clever symphony by Mr. Lucas, the conductor and violoncello player, was performed.—The Cecilia Society performed on Thursday night Mozart's seventh Mass, and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum."—Mr. G. Case gave a Soirée Musicale at the Beethoven Rooms on Wednesday; and Mr. Carte gave a Concert at Greenwich, introducing Signor Briccialdi, a new flute player.—On Monday night, will be given, at the Hanover Rooms, the annual Concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, a most exalted institution. The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have given permission to Albani and Mdlle. Castellan to sing; and this attraction, with Mdlle. Thillon and the élite of our native talent, including Misses Birch, Rainforth, Dolby, Bassano, S. Novello, Steele, Duval, Mr. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Wels, Seguin, &c., and a pianoforte duo by the famed Kalkbrenner and his son, cannot fail to secure a great attendance in aid of the funds.—On Wednesday, the fourth Ancient Concert, and Blagrove's first Quartet Concert at the Mortimer Rooms.—On Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" and on the same evening the second concert at the Royal Italian Opera, at which Charles Hallé, the pianist, will make his first appearance in England.—Italian opera on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres.—English opera at the Princess' Theatre every evening.—It is calculated that there are 15 pianoforte players arrived from the Continent for the season in London: the solo violinists, flautists, violoncellists, &c., are also in great force.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has composed a Chorale, which will be executed on Saturday the 13th inst., at the christening of the infant Princess.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' Free Exhibition of British Manufactures closed with great éclat on Wednesday evening. On that occasion the rooms were placed at the disposal of the Duchesses of Somerset and Sutherland, the Countess of Rosebury, and other noble ladies, who invited the guests, and a most brilliant assemblage was the result. The dull old Adelphi was quite alive with the bustle of carriages, so aristocratic and unusual to it. The Exhibition throughout has been most successful; it has been visited by above seventy thousand persons; and during the last week upwards of twenty thousand persons were disappointed of admittance owing to the crowds. This Exhibition has been practically free to all classes, from the Prince Consort, the President, to the humblest mechanic. The good it will do to manufactures can scarcely be over-estimated.

TRAVELLING IN BELGIUM WITHOUT A PASSPORT.—The following is extracted from a letter dated the 15th ult., written by a solicitor from the prison at Furnes (Belgium) to his friends in London:—"Between Dunkirk and Ostend the police inquired for my passport, and because I had not one I was marched off between two soldiers to prison, where I am likely to be till Tuesday, when, in all probability, the authorities here will hear from the English Consul at Brussels. You may guess my present place of confinement is not very agreeable, being confined in the same room with the other prisoners. A gentleman from Flanders was brought here yesterday for not having a passport. Since the Revolution in France they are become very strict." The above is only one of several similar cases which have lately taken place; and, in fact, Belgium has now become very strict in enforcing the production of passports.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Il Barbiere" was performed at this theatre both on Saturday and Tuesday with two important alterations in the cast, namely, the restoration of the elder Lablache to the part now essentially his own, that of *Doctor Bartolo*, and the substitution of the new tenor Labocetta for Gardoni in that of *Count Almaviva*. Signor Labocetta possesses a very high tenor voice, which, by its remarkable sweetness, compensates for the want of physical power which is sometimes perceptible. His singing of the first beautiful air, "Ecco ridente in ciel," was admirable, as he combines true taste and feeling for music with great flexibility and ease, decided requisites for the due rendering of all Rossini's music, but more especially for that of "Il Barbiere," which in this respect is admirably suited to Labocetta's quality of voice. His acting is good, especially in the scene of the music lesson, where he impersonated to perfection, by turns, the obsequious pupil of *Don Basilio* and the ardent lover.

Of the other performers in this opera we need not speak, as it would only be to repeat the admiration we have before expressed: we must, however, in justice, note the decided improvement in Mdlle. Cruvelli's style of singing shown on Tuesday evening, when, having laid aside the too great vehemence and too abrupt transitions—often the defects of the pupils of the Verdi school, and of which she is at times guilty—she sang with a softness and delicacy of tone which delighted every one.

The first appearance of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind this season, and the announcement of her Majesty's intention to honour it with her presence, assembled on Thursday night the most brilliant galaxy of rank and fashion that can be met with even in this theatre. Domestic, as well as political events, invest the Queen at this moment with more than ordinary interest, and her reception must have been intensely gratifying to her. Repeated calls were made for her to show herself, and at the end of the first act of the Opera her Majesty arose, and acknowledged the enthusiastic cheering. The company then came forward; Lablache, descending from the private box in which he had been sitting, joined the other singers; and "God save the Queen" was sung, the entire audience standing. Never was a greater demonstration of loyalty exhibited. Mdlle. Jenny Lind received her share of the enthusiasm of the night; she was cheered at every possible moment, and it required all the influence of the quieter portion of the audience to preserve silence during the most beautiful portion of the opera. The last scene only seemed to impress some of the audience sufficiently to keep them quiet. We imagined Mdlle. Lind to be a little fatigued or agitated, for in the first scene her voice was uncertain; but in the following scenes she recovered herself and sang as charmingly as ever. Gardoni suffered evidently from a severe cold; and the rest of the performance requires no notice, being as nearly as possible the same as last year.

Mdlle. Lind was called for twice at the end of each act, when the stage was covered with bouquets.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The long-promised performance of "La Cenerentola" took place at this house last Tuesday, introducing Mdlle. Albani to a London audience in a part in which she has had great success in Paris. She proved on Tuesday to all present that so far from her powers being impaired since her departure from hence last autumn, as was absurdly asserted, she never was in better voice, or appeared more eager to impart pleasure to her audience. Her performance was one continual triumph; from the first view of her as *Cinderella*, from the first gush of liquid notes, in the half plaintive, half joyous "Una volta c'era un re," to the concluding "Non pin mesta," all inspired the audience with a perfect enthusiasm for the gifted singer. Whether in solemn patriotic strains, as *Tancredi*, in young love's own voice, as *Cherubino*; or in the florid but beautiful music written for this part by Rossini, in the beginning of his career as a composer, Albani is equally charming in all. While hearing her you forget that "La Cenerentola" was originally written for a soprano, or that her figure is not exactly calculated to represent the gifted favourite of the good fairy; all minor matters are swallowed up in the pure delight inspired by her voice. The music is exuberant in floriture, giving her ample opportunities for showing the consummate scientific skill with which she executes the most difficult bravura passages, as well as the extraordinary compass of her voice. She was most rapturously received, and the encores were more frequent than they ought to have been, considering her arduous task and her late indisposition. She was called before the curtain between the acts, and twice at the conclusion of the opera; when, much to her discomfort, we observed, she was compelled to receive the shouts of applause unsupported by her companions. Signor Tamburini, notwithstanding a severe cold, acquitted himself admirably in the part of *Dandini*, which he has long made his own. Salvi sang well as the *real Prince*, but his acting wants vigour; Rovere shows in *Don Magnifico* that he is indeed a *buffo*, albeit a little too broad for an aristocratic audience; and that it must be attributed to some error of the management if he be placed in a false position by having to appear as *Leporello*, the music of which part is decidedly above his bent, and which London audiences are too much spoiled by Lablache and Staudigl to bear patiently hearing mangled. Some of the music given to them is very good, and they bear an important part in the concerted pieces, so that the deficiency of the ladies representing them created a sad vacuum. We think that in so numerous and excellent a company as that united at Covent-garden, better representatives for these obnoxious parts might and ought to have been found. The house was very full.

On Thursday "La Donna del Lago" was produced.

Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia will make her first appearance at this theatre on Tuesday next, in "La Sonnambula."

ST. JAMES'S.—M. HOUDIN.

The old saw that teaches us "one story is good until another is told," may be paralleled by saying "one conjuror is clever until another is seen;" for, much as we have thought of MM. Dobler, Philippe, Hermann, &c., we must confess that M. Robert-Houdin is superior to all of them. He has for a long time enjoyed a high Parisian reputation, and is the originator of most of the clever tricks with which we have been made acquainted by other "wizards;" none of whom, however, perform them with the same admirable dexterity. From a very good programme, the best experiments were those called "The Fans and Cannon-balls," "Robert-Houdin's Portfolio," and "Auriol and Dubureau." The last, which was entirely mechanical, was a clever performance of two dolls closely representing the Clown at the Circus and the late Pierrot at the Funambules, whose life-like antics, when apparently left entirely to themselves, caused the greatest diversion. The "Second Sight" was also exhibited, and the performance concluded with the "Suspension Éthérée," of which we gave a detailed account some weeks ago. The child appeared supported in the air, at right angles to a walking-stick, as at the Laymarket. The trick is of Indian origin, and has been practised for many years by the wandering jugglers of Hindostan and China. The performance gave the greatest satisfaction to a very elegant audience, and we expect M. Robert-Houdin will create some sensation.

LYCEUM.

A two-act comic drama, called the "Scarecrow," brought out here on Monday, is a translation of the French piece "Christophe le Cordier," and is certainly amusing, as everything must be in which Mr. Buckstone plays; but has scarcely sufficient interest in it for its length—the action being barely enough for the shortest one-act farce. In the hands of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. C. Jones, and Mr. Selby, with the gentleman above-named, it is done every justice to, but we do not think that it will achieve any very great popularity. The dresses, of the last century, are in perfect taste, and the getting up, generally, unexceptionable. The applause at the end of the piece was unqualified.

In consequence of a severe domestic calamity, Madame Vestris was prevented from playing on Monday; and her part in the burlesque of "Thesens and Ariadne" was taken by Mrs. Leigh Murray, who, upon a short notice, contrived to learn all the words, and sing nearly all the music most creditably. The house was quite filled, not a seat being vacant in the dress circle after the commencement of the extravaganza.

HAYMARKET.

The farce of "Lola Montez" was suddenly withdrawn from the bills at the beginning of the week, to the astonishment of all who had witnessed its complete success, until they heard that the Lord Chamberlain had prohibited its future performance—it was said, on the representation of the Bavarian Minister.

On Tuesday, in its place, a trifle was brought out, called "A Confidence," which, although neatly written, is too slight to do much service to the theatre. It is evidently from the French—one of those little vandeilles setting forth the lights and shadows of married life, which abound in the *Magasin Théâtral*, and which require the most finished style of acting to keep them from becoming somewhat wearisome. It cannot be better played than it is at the Haymarket, and will answer its purpose until a piece of more decided point is found to take its place. Its reception was perfectly favourable.

THE OLYMPIC.

An *apropos* farce, called "The Special," and written by the editors of "The Man in the Moon," with whose whims our railway-travelling friends are, without doubt, well acquainted, was brought out at this house on Wednesday evening, with entire success. Strict probability and polished writing are not so much looked for in *bluettes* of this kind as a rapid succession of comical situations arising from the events which suggest the piece; and, if the unceasing laughter of the audience be taken as the criterion of excellence in this respect, then the authors of "The Special" must be perfectly content with their success.

The dialogue is very smart, and abounds in humorous allusions; and the device on the bills, of the "Special's" badge and staff, associates the piece at once with the renowned 10th of April. The principal part is played by Miss Kate Howard, to the great satisfaction of the *habitués* of the Olympic. We have no doubt but that "The Special" will reverse his duty, and cause large crowds to assemble together—in the theatre—in-tead of dispersing them.

A piece called "Domestic Bliss" met with anything but a happy reception at the PRINCESSES' on Wednesday evening.

The drama of "The Three Red Men," about which all the minor theatres are busy, is the translation of a heavy drama, "Le Fils du Diable," played last September at the Ambigu-Comique, and founded on a novel of the same name by M. Paul Féval, an author who, under the name of "Sir Francis Trollope," wrote an eight-volume romance called "Les Mystères de Londres," without ever having been here, abounding in amusing mistakes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. T.," "C. W. R.," "A. Z. B. Y.," and a host of others.—The much-desired solutions of the Enigmas No. 292 and No. 301 are as follows:—

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th (double ch) K to his Kt 5th
2. Q to K B sq (a masterly coup de repos) Any move he can
3. Q to K R 3d (ch) K takes Q
4. Kt to K B 2d—mate.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Q Kt 5th K to Q 6th, or (a)
2. R to Q 5th (ch) K to B 5th
3. B to Q R 4th

Black must now either play the Pawn or take the Rook; and in the first case the R mates at Q 4th, and in the other the B mates at Q Kt 3d.

(a) 1. WHITE. BLACK. 3. B mates
2. R to Q 5th K takes R
* 1. WHITE. BLACK. 3. B mates
2. R takes P K takes R

"J. R. E."—You have made a great mistake in having omitted the white Pawns in your problem. The solution says "P Queens, checkmate," and there is no Pawn on the board.

"H. D."—Your bookeller can obtain you the numbers of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" for one shilling per month. The "Leipsic Magazine" must be subscribed for in advance.

"Juvenis."—The new work just published in America, called "Chess for Winter Evenings," is by a Mr. Agnet. It has not yet reached us, so we cannot say anything of its contents.

"S. W. K."—Hull Chess Club.—The games have hardly merit enough to warrant their publication. We should prefer some specimens of the club's best play over the board.

"Omega."—Your correction was not in time for insertion last week.

RECEIVED.—Problems by "Herr Kling," "E. Clare," "R. A. B.," "Leeds," "F. Drew," "J. Norris," "H. B. B.," "A. Lulman," "Games and Problems from India," by "Check in the East," "Chess in Jamaica," "Chess by Correspondence," from "Delta," "Games and Problems from Reading," and "Chess in Germany," by "H."

Solutions by "Alpha," "R. F.," "Dover," "Almeric," "A.," "Mr. B. M. B.," "Woodstock," "Heysham," "G. A. H.," "A. B. K.," "H. B.," "Sopraccita," "W. K.," "Maff," "E. G. D.," "C. W. C.," "W. G. G.," "T. B.," "L. M. N.," "Madras," "Tyro," are correct. Those by "C. A. M. K.," "H. H. C.," "Boyle," "D. H. B.," "S. S.," "Omega," "Devereux," are wrong.

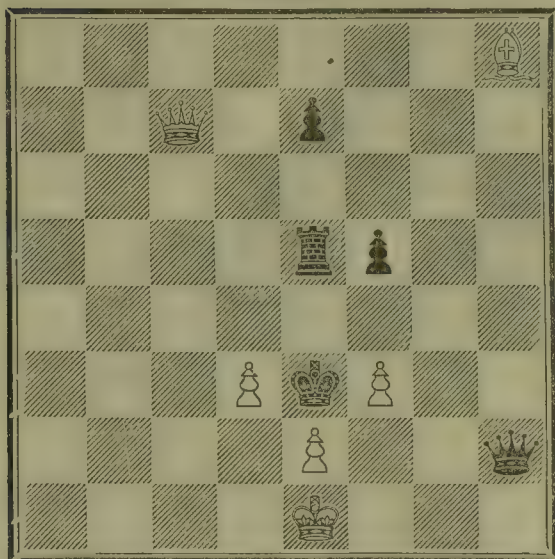
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 223.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q B 7th K to R 7th (best) 3. R mates
2. R takes Q P (dis- K moves
covering ch)

PROBLEM NO. 224.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 308.—By Mr. HORWITZ.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q 2d K at Q B 5th Rs at K R 3d and 5th
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 309.—By Mr. AMBLER.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q B 4th K at Q R 5th Kt at K 4th
Bs at K B 5th and P at Q Kt 6th P at Q Kt 2d
Q R 7th

White plays first, and gives mate in three moves.

No. 310.—By Mr. ANNET.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at his Kt sq K at Q 5th K B 4th B at Q Kt 5th
Q at K R 3d K at K R sq Kt at K 3d Kt at K B 3d, and
R at Q B 6th Rs at Q B sq and Q P at K B 2d
Bs at K R 7th and R 8th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NEW REFORM PARTY.

During the Easter holidays a meeting of M.P.'s and others connected with this political body held a private meeting in Manchester, at which it was resolved that the following circular should be addressed to most of the parties who had given their support to the great free-trade movement:—

"5, Newall's-buildings, Manchester, April 27, 1848.

"Dear Sir,—A number of gentlemen have met here to-day to consider what steps should be taken to promote a cordial union of all classes of Reformers in favour of an improvement in our system of Parliamentary representation. They feel that increasing public expenditure and increasing taxation are causes of the deepest anxiety, and they doubt the possibility of any permanent remedy being applied whilst the tax-payers are for the most part excluded from direct influence in Parliament. I have been requested to address this circular to you to ascertain how far you think the extension of the franchise to all householders, with the protection of the ballot, the more equal distribution of the electoral power by means of electoral districts, and the shortening of the duration of Parliaments to a period not exceeding three years, would afford a system of representation such as the middle classes, now partially enfranchised, would generally acquiesce in, and which the unenfranchised classes would accept as a substantial admission to their legitimate place in the Constitution. I shall be glad also to know whether you think that at the present time a movement is desirable in favour of the changes I have indicated, and if you are disposed to co-operate with an association founded for the purpose of promoting them. I shall be glad also to know what, so far as you have ascertained, is the prevailing feeling of the inhabitants of your town or district on the subjects to which I have referred. The replies to this circular will not be published; and I will thank you to favour me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

"I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"GEORGE WILSON."

It is also intended that district meetings on the same subjects shall be immediately held in Manchester, in order that public opinion in that town shall be clearly ascertained. Liverpool, Leeds, and other populous towns in the north are expected to follow the example thus set by Manchester.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The preparations continue to be forwarded as quickly as possible. On Tuesday, at Woolwich, the *Enterprise*, Capt. Sir James Clarke Ross, took on board a cargo of provisions consisting of prepared potatoes, boiled mutton, pork, beef, peas, and other preserved victuals, with a large supply of flour, oatmeal, and biscuits. The quantities of provisions taken on board the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* will not only be amply sufficient for the officers and crews of these vessels, but they will also have plenty to spare for the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, should they be so fortunate as to meet with any of the parties who proceeded to the Arctic regions in those discovery vessels. Captain Sir James Clarke Ross is indefatigable in ensuring that every preparation is made for the comfort of his officers and crew, who are a fine body of hardy men. The vessel has been greatly strengthened by projecting timbers of considerable thickness, gradually rising from below her water line, and the interior has been fitted with pipes to circulate hot water through all parts of the vessel. A roof similar to the roof of a dwelling-house is constructing at Blackwall for each of the vessels, to be put up on deck between the masts, in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have afforded every facility for the comfort of every person to be engaged in the expedition in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled on Monday, after the Easter recess. THE WEST INDIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply for the purpose of granting £5000 to defray the advances made for the purpose of relieving destitute persons in the island of Tobago, consequent upon the hurricane of last year, which had desolated that island.—The motion was agreed to.—After a short discussion, a further grant of £50,000 by way of loan to the planters of Tobago, to enable them to restore their properties to the state in which they were previous to this visitation, was also agreed to.—The right hon. Baroness next proposed that a sum not exceeding £200,000 be granted to defray the expense of the transport of labourers from the East Indies to the colonies of Trinidad and Guiana.—A debate on this proposition ensued, in the course of which Mr. HUME moved, on the ground that the money had been spent without first having received the sanction of the House, that the vote be postponed until the committee of inquiry into the state of the West Indian colonies should have made its report.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he had proposed the sum of £200,000, thinking it better to avoid occupying the time of the Committee by two discussions, when one would suffice; but, rather than go to a division, he would take a vote for £170,000; this amended proposition being received with loud cheers.—Mr. HUME again interposed, contending that it was unconstitutional for any Colonial Secretary, as had been the case in the present instance, to pledge the House of Commons to the payment of £200,000, without its sanction. As a matter of principle, therefore, and in order that time might be given for the production of the papers in reference to the subject, he moved that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not accede to this proposition. The money had been actually voted by the Colonial Legislatures, and would eventually have to be repaid by the colonies in question.—The Committee divided.—For the grant of £170,000, 76; against, 21: majority in favour of the grant, 55.

IRELAND.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then, in an explanatory speech, in reference to the public works carried on in Ireland during the last two years by means of loans and grants made for that purpose, moved for powers to re-advance any sum not exceeding three years' instalments, or £945,000, limiting the re-advance in all cases to the amount actually repaid into the Exchequer for the purpose of continuing the public works already commenced, with the view of giving employment to the people during the ensuing autumn and winter; which motion, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

ALIEN BILL.—On the House resuming, Sir G. GREY, in a speech declaratory of the necessity which existed for the adoption of the measure, proposed the second reading of the Removal of Aliens Bill.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH, on the ground that the powers proposed to be conceded by the bill had not been required to be granted in the most dangerous period of English history, and that they were exceptional in every point of view in which they could be considered, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The speakers in favour of the amendment were Lord D. Stuart, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Hume, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Ewart. Those in support of the motion, in addition to the right hon. mover, the Attorney-General, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord Arundel and Surrey, and Captain Harris. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 119: the numbers, 141 to 22.—The Lords' Amendments to the Election Recognisances Bill were then agreed to.

THE FRANCHISE (IRELAND).—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the elective franchise, and for the registration of parliamentary electors in Ireland. The principal features of the measure being to abolish the existing franchises requiring occupation, and in lieu thereof to adopt the more simple principle of being rated to the relief of the poor in the net annual value of £8 and upwards; and that that franchise should extend to cases of joint occupancy, provided the rating of the property when divided should be sufficient to qualify the several parties. With regard to registration, it was proposed that the clerks of Poor-Law Unions should transmit to the Clerks of the Peace, annually, lists of the parties rated in the different baronies, who would add the names of the owners, and, upon publication, this would be the list of voters. It was not intended to interfere with the qualifications in towns as at present existing, further than to make the test of having paid the poor-rates only a necessary consequence for the exercise of the franchise. The right hon. baronet also obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of additional polling places in wards in towns in Ireland, and for limiting the period for holding elections in counties to two days.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also obtained leave to bring in a bill extending the period for five years within which repayment is to be made of the hurricane loans to the West India Islands.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There being only twenty-five Members present at five o'clock, the House stood adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve. THE RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hamilton, stated that he had received official information of the fact that Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher owed their personal safety, when the meeting which they were attending was attacked by the people of Limerick, to the interposition of the military and police, which announcement was received with cheers.

THE FAILURE TO MAKE A HOUSE.—The subject of the "no House" of Tuesday led to a discussion at the instance of Mr. HUME, it being contended on the one hand that it was the business of the Government to take care that a sufficient number of members were present to make a House, and on the other that the responsibility of doing so did not rest with them.—Mr. HORSMAN urged that a systematic attempt to prevent the House from meeting had been made. As the House had consented to give up Thursdays to the Government in consequence of the pressure of public business, the least that could be expected from them in return was that they should take measures to make a House on the only day that was now left for independent motions to be brought forward.—Sir G. GREY denied that any systematic attempt, as alleged, had been made on the part of Ministers to prevent forty members being present at four o'clock on Tuesday. The Government was desirous of doing all in its power to facilitate the bringing forward of independent motions, but it was too much to expect ministers to charge themselves with the duty of making a House for them.—Sir J. WALMSLEY thought it due to Mr. McGregor (whose notice respecting the customs stood first upon the paper on the day in question) to state, that that hon. member was down at the House and in the library looking for members to make the House, at the time the Speaker took the chair and counted. The subject then dropped.—The Poor Removal and the Joint Stock Companies Bill passed through Committee.

SMALL DEBTS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved the second reading of the Small Debts Bill, its object being the simplification of the law with respect to the powers given to judges of county courts to imprison debtors, and also to prevent debtors so imprisoned from being put on the felons' side of the prison.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, as calculated to interfere with the due security of the creditor, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months, which proposition, after a short debate, was agreed to, and the bill was consequently lost.

THE GREAT YARNOOTH FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL was also committed.—Mr. A. STAFFORD, who strongly opposed the measure, having moved that the Chairman report progress, the committee divided: for the motion, 16; against, 107. The bill then passed through committee.—Mr. HUME asked, inasmuch as the effect of the measure would be to reduce the number of electors, whether the government would consent to reduce the franchise from £10 to £5 in this borough, with a view to replace the void occasioned by the disfranchisement of the freemen.—Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say he did not think it would be expedient to introduce any such clause into the bill.

STAMFORD ELECTION.—Mr. W. P. WOOD intimated that, as the opportunity had been afforded him by the government, he should bring the subject of the proceedings at the Stamford election before the House on Friday week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met for the first time to-day after the Easter recess. AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice, for the 18th inst., of a motion on this subject, which should embrace the whole subject of the state of the legislation and law of this country, and its administration.

The BISHOP of LLANDAFF gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to impose limits to the time during which livings in the gift of the Crown might be kept vacant.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord MANDEVILLE was introduced by Mr. FREWEN and Sir R. INGLIS, and took the oath and his seat for Bewdley.

THE BISHOP of MANCHESTER.—Mr. HORSMAN inquired if any steps had been taken to furnish a residence to the Bishop of Manchester in his diocese?—Sir G. GREY replied that no steps had yet been taken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose.

DENMARK and HOLSTEIN.—In reply to Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Danes and Prussians had each agreed to accept the good offices of Great Britain, with a view to the amicable adjustment of the question in dispute between them; and that communications were now going on between both parties and her Majesty's Government for that purpose.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Mr. THESIGER moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months. He would treat the Jews with Christian forbearance, but he would not give them any vantage ground, by admitting them into a Christian Legislature.

Mr. TRELAHNEY supported the bill.

A lengthened discussion ensued, which was brought to a close by Lord J. RUSSELL, who, in an able speech, contended in support of the bill that any persistence in the system of religious exclusion from the Legislature was in direct opposition to the spirit of the constitution and the liberal ideas of the present time.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 234 to 73.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Two cases of French Testaments, which are intended for gratuitous distribution by the British and Foreign Bible Society, have arrived by a steamer from Antwerp, and the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the revenue authorities to permit their delivery free of duty for that purpose.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL DALYELL.

MAJOR-GENERAL DALYELL was third son of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple, Bart., of Binn, Linlithgowshire, and brother of Sir James Graham Dalrymple, the present Baronet. This family of Dalrymple represents the ancient Earls of Meneth: its Baronetcy was conferred on the son of one of its most renowned ancestors, the famous Cavalier General Dalrymple, Commandant in Scotland during the war of the Covenant. Robert Dalrymple, the subject of this notice, emulated the military reputation of his forefather; he served in the British army during the whole of the late war, from his breaking out to his glorious close in 1815; he obtained much personal distinction at Kioega, at the reduction of Copenhagen, and at Vittoria and Toulouse. Major-General Dalrymple died on the 24th ultimo, at an advanced age, at Edinburgh.



HENRY VANSITTART, ESQ., OF KIRK-LEATHAM, COUNTY YORK.

THE decease of this gentleman took place a few days since. He was only son of the late Henry Vansittart, Esq., nephew of Lord Bexley, and grandson of Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal. The extensive estates he possessed in Yorkshire were held in right of his wife, Teresa, second daughter of Charlotte, Viscountess Newcomen, and widow of Sir Charles Turner, Bart. By this lady he had one daughter, Teresa, who wedded, 11th May, 1841, Arthur Newcomen, Esq., of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Mr. Vansittart was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and served as its High Sheriff in 1820.

MISS HESTER ROGERS, OF DOWDESWELL HOUSE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THE decease of this estimable lady occurred at Dowdeswell House, near Cheltenham, on the 18th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-seven. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B., of Dowdeswell, and inherited her estates from her uncle, Edward Rogers, Esq., in the year 1810.

The family of Rogers, originally of Bryanston, county Dorset, has long been established in Gloucestershire, and seated at Dowdeswell since the reign of Elizabeth. To the memory of one of the Gloucestershire Rogers Dryden wrote the following beautiful epitaph:—

"Of gentle blood, his parent's only treasure,
Their lasting sorrow, and their vanish'd pleasure—
Adorn'd with features, virtues, wit, and grace,
A large provision for so short a race:
More moderate gifts might have prolong'd his day,
Too early fitted for a better state;
But knowing Heaven, his home to shun delay
He leap'd o'er age, and took the shortest way."

Miss Rogers succeeded in her manors and estates by her nephew and heir, Richard Rogers Coxwell, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington House, Rector of Dowdeswell, by Anne, youngest sister of the deceased lady.

EMILY ELIZABETH BULWER LYTTON.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of this young lady, the only daughter of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., of Knebworth Park, Herts. The melancholy event occurred on Saturday, the 29th ult.

Miss Bulwer Lytton was, through her father, descended from the Bulwers of Norfolk, one of the oldest families in that county, the Robinsons of Gwensyllt, and the Norreyses of Speke, as well as from Anne Tudor, sister of Sir Owen Tudor, grandfather of King Henry VII. Through her mother, Louisa Wheeler she deduced descent from the noble house of Massy.

MR. TATE.

MR. WILLIAM TATE was a distinguished author in that valuable branch of literature which relates to commerce and accounts. He wrote several excellent works on exchanges, book-keeping, and arithmetic. He was himself one of the best mathematicians and accountants of the present day, and his demise may be regarded as a loss to the commercial world. One of Mr. Tate's productions was the "Modern Cambist." Mr. Tate departed this life at Charles-Square, London, on the 28th ultimo, having just completed his 67th year. Mr. Tate leaves, to deplore his death, a widow and five sons, William, John, Frederick, Henry (of Liverpool), and Edwin; the eldest succeeds him in his business.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the members of this association was held on Wednesday, at Sussex-chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. Lord Dudley Stuart occupied the chair. Lord Beaumont proposed, "That the political aspect of Europe offering at the present moment a fairer promise of the restoration of Poland than at any former period since the formation of this association, the members are now more than ever called upon to fulfil the chief objects of its institution, viz. to furnish the English public with sound information respecting the progress of events in Poland, to urge the justice of her claims to independence, and to point out the benefit that would be derived from its re-establishment, as well by England as by Europe at large." The Rev. Dr. Worthington seconded the resolution, and, after a few observations from Mr. Fryer and Count Valerian Krasinski, the resolution was agreed to. Mr. W. L. Birkbeck, the honorary secretary, then read the report, which stated the income of the association to be something above £1400, arising chiefly from the balls given for the purpose during the season.

INFIRMARY FOR FISTULA AND DISEASES OF THE LOWER INTESTINES.—On Monday, the anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts had been honoured, his lordship called especial attention to the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Fistula Infirmary." He observed that the objects of this meritorious institution well deserved to meet with the decided support, accorded to it by the public. Though but in its 12th year of existence, the Infirmary had afforded permanent relief to nearly 5000 sufferers, of whom upwards of 1500 had undergone surgical operations. It was regretted, however, that although the charity had suffered no retrograde movement, yet the accommodation was still far too circumscribed to afford assistance to all who are eligible objects of its solicitude. The governors of the Infirmary, therefore, entreated not only a continuance of pecuniary, but also a bestowal upon it of moral support, by enlisting the sympathy of friends and connexions in the praiseworthy cause,—a cause, it was considered, that every one who values the advancement of science, the alleviation of human suffering, and the happiness of his fellow-creatures, is called upon to promote.—Sir James Law Lushington, in proposing the health of Mr. Salmon, the founder of the charity, bestowed a warm eulogium on the exertions of that gentleman. Mr. Salmon acknowledged the compliment in a graceful address, observing that if his friends and the public wished to mark their recognition of any services he had been able to afford to the cause of charity and the suffering poor, the best mode they could adopt was to continue their support to the institution. The donations of the evening amounted to nearly £400, which, with the annual subscriptions, made a total sum of about £500 as the produce of the anniversary festival.

A DEPUTATION on the subject of the introduction of railways into Australia, consisting of Mr. S. H. Marsh, Mr. William Prosser, and Mr. John W. Brett, had an interview with Earl Grey, yesterday, at the Colonial office.

THE IRISH PRELATES IN ROME.—Private letters from Rome announce the arrival in that city, on the 16th ult., of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ardagh. The Bishop of Cork (Dr. Nicholson) had not, at the date of these letters, arrived in the imperial city. Dr. McHale and Dr. O'Higgins were in excellent health.

NEW GRAVING DOCK, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The Southampton Dock Company have recently opened another Graving Dock, for the repairs of large ships and steamers of the second class. The length of this Dock, shown in our Illustration, is 280 feet; width of gates, 51 feet; and the depth over sill, 14 feet. It is built almost entirely of brick, upon a novel and economical plan, from the designs of Mr. Alfred Giles. The work was contracted for by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., the eminent builders, and was executed in less than a twelvemonth, at a cost of little more than £19,000.

The accompanying Sketch shows the New Dock in perspective, with another larger Graving Dock adjoining, which was opened in 1846; and the Engine House in the distance.

The Docks at Southampton being the *dépot* for the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, and for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, are rapidly increasing their business, and few Ports in the kingdom afford similar facilities to shipping.

They consist of a Tidal Basin, sixteen acres in extent, with Warehouses round the Quays, and lines of railway leading directly from the South-Western terminus to the water's edge; together with two Repairing Docks, the larger of which has already accommodated the greater part of the Royal Mail, and the Oriental fleet; Workshops for making first-class boilers, and powerful shears capable of lifting fifty tons.

Nine years ago, a mud bank occupied the site of what may now fairly assume the title of this "National Work."



THE DRAM-DRINKER.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN.

DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE DRAM-DRINKER

BY THOMAS MILLER.

THERE are few places in London where so great a variety of characters may be seen popping in and out in a short space of time, as at the bars of our modern gin-palaces. Even respectable men who meet each other by chance, after a long absence, must drop in at the nearest tavern, although they have scarcely a minute to spare, to drink a glass together at the bar, and enquire about old friends. Married women, we are sorry to say, many of them the wives of clever mechanics, also congregate here, generally in the morning, when they go to market, and at a time when they ought to be providing the dinner for their families. Such things are thought but little of among those who are far from being numbered with the lowest orders of society. Then there are your itinerant vendors of almost every imaginable thing—these are, also, constant members of the bar, confining themselves generally to pennyworths of gin. The costermongers, who come wheeling and shouting from opposite directions, with their barrows, if they chance

to meet near the door of a tavern, must, after a little gossip, go in and have their "drain." Added to these, there are the poor, the old, and the miserable, who look and feel "half-dead," as they themselves express it, unless they are "lighted up" every two or three hours with a glass of spirits. Many of these have become so habituated to drink that they care but little for food, and very rarely partake of a substantial meal: a pennyworth of boiled shell-fish, such as whilks or mussels, an oyster or two, or a trotter, and sometimes a fried fish—all of which are borne into these places by hawkers every hour of the day—may be taken as fair samples of the food consumed by these regular drinkers.

Nor is it at the front of the gaudily fitted-up bars alone where such quantities of spirits are consumed. Women and children even are coming in with bottles; some of the latter so little, that, like the one which our artist has so truthfully sketched, they are scarcely able to reach up and place the bottle upon the zinc-covered bar. If the weather is cold they are generally sent out in their mothers' shawls and bonnets, the one trailing upon the ground, and the other completely burying their little dirty faces. Even these young miserable creatures are fond of drink, and may sometimes be seen slyly drawing the cork outside the door, and lifting the poisonous potion to their white withered lips. They have already found that gin numbs and destroys for a time the gnawing pangs of hunger, and they can drink the fiery mixture in its raw state.

Poverty and misery, and a want of the proper necessities of life, have driven and are still driving hundreds to drink in this vast metropolis. Better food, better wages, and more employment are the only remedies that can be applied to this crying evil. They would sooner disperse a mob than all the police force with their staves. But your downright, thorough dram-drinker is a strongly-marked character. When you have once seen him, you are sure to recognise him again, for he belongs to a class which you are able to identify at a glance. He is generally well known in the places he haunts. He comes in almost noiselessly, invariably rubbing his hands and shrugging up his shoulders, as if very cold. If known, he seldom speaks; a nod on both sides is sufficient; and the accustomed glass is handed to him in silence. But watch the intensity of his countenance while the glass is filling: there is a grim desperate smile all over it, as if he knew that it was slowly killing him, and loved the cause better than the effect. Observe how his hand trembles as he raises it towards his lips, with what silent delight he gulps down the fierce liquor, his eyes apparently closed, so intently are they rivetted upon the glass, watching the last drop as it slowly trickles down the up-turned vessel, and gives a long-drawn "Ah!"—an indefinite kind of interjection expressing something like pleasure or regret, or, it may be, pain. He is generally alone, and seldom exchanges a word with any one.

Sometimes you are inclined to think that he is a man who has seen better days, who has "sat at good men's feasts," who has held some respectable situation: then Charity whispers in your ear that he has met with many troubles, lost or buried all who were once dear to him; that ever of the same Lethe he still drinks, for "his heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains his sense," and he strives in vain to steep his memory in forgetfulness. Or it may be that drink itself was the first cause of all his sorrows—that he began timidly, selecting the most out-of-the-way places at the commencement, and looking cautiously around before he ventured in; and that this stealthy habit of taking his glass still remains unchanged. But few know where he lives, what he does, or in what hidden haunt his time is passed.

Sometimes you fancy that you have seen him in the day-time in the darkest and remotest box of a low coffee-house, as if asleep, with his head resting upon the table, and his face buried in his hands. At others, in a tap-room—but this is in the very last stage of his decay—where he has become a kind of hanger-on—a something less respectable than the pot-boy; and here he is at everybody's "beck and bid," and ready to do anything for this destructive drink. Or he may know a few old friends whom he visits by stealth, and from whom he occasionally obtains a

shilling, only expressing their wonder that he is not yet dead. Perhaps one of these is kind enough to pay for his lodging, a truckle-bed in some dirty attic, where the only misery he finds is retiring to it sober. Even the very cabmen know and pity him, calling him by some peculiar name of their own; and frequently they invite him to drink.

For years he wears the same old suit of clothes; as one garment drops off, another but little better is given to him by some old acquaintance, whom in former days he used to meet in a quiet old-fashioned parlour. When he dies, if buried at all, it is at the expense of the parish; if no one owns him, his remains are often, in the night, borne to some hospital.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

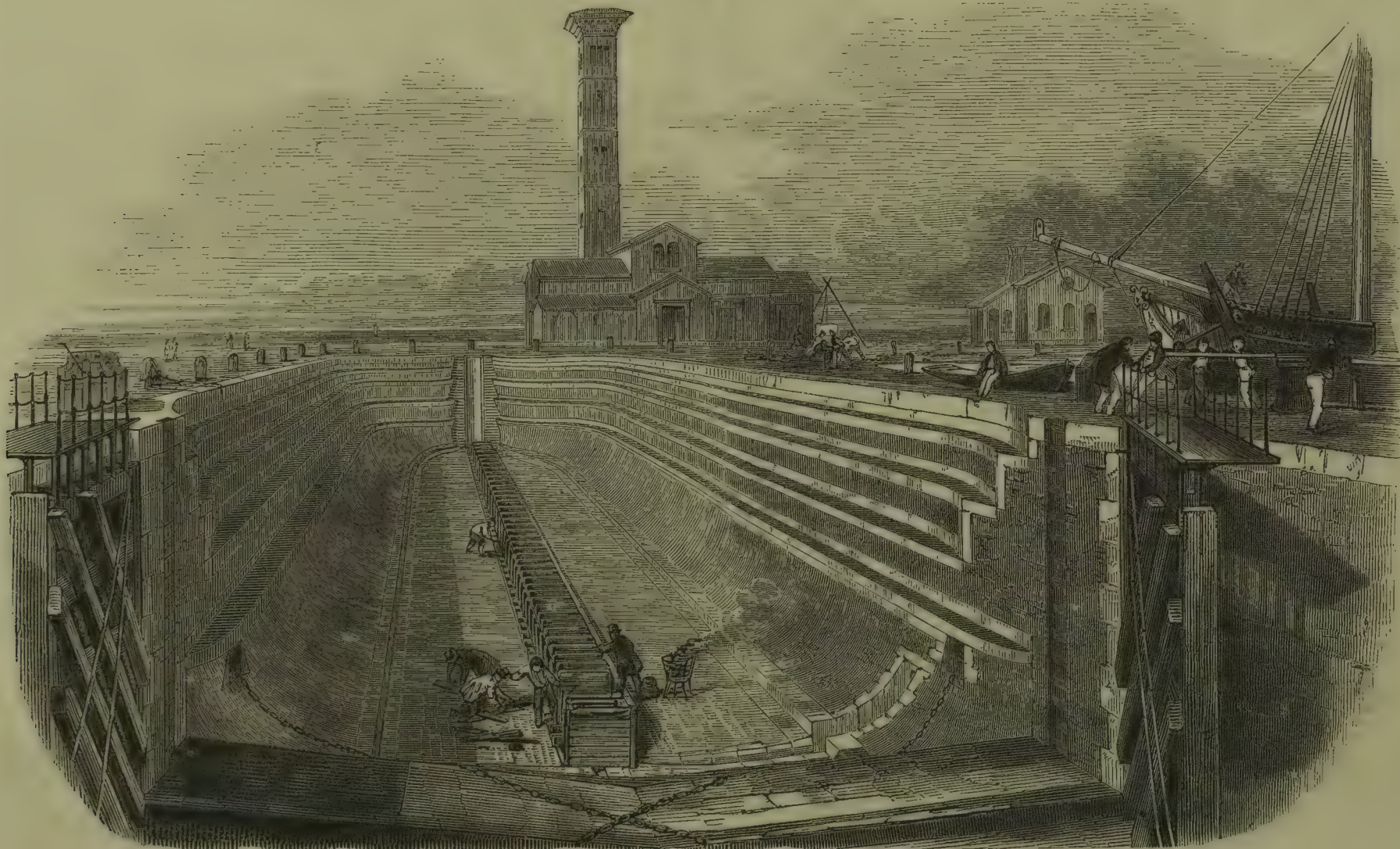
MR. FOX.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX, M.P. for the borough of Oldham, is the son of a Suffolk farmer, who, in after-life, became a cotton-weaver in Norwich. The hon. member was born at Uggeshal farm, near Wrentham, in Suffolk, in 1786, and was educated for the Dissenting Ministry, at Old College, Homerton, under the Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D. He has since become the Minister of an Unitarian congregation.



MR. J. W. FOX, MEMBER FOR OLDHAM.

Mr. Fox has been much before the public, and is well known as a lecturer and political writer of ability. In politics, he professes the extreme of Liberal or Radical opinions. During the Anti-Corn-Law agitation he was a very frequent and also a very able and attractive speaker at the meetings of "the League" in the metropolis. His political profession of faith embraces "Free-Trade" in its fullest extent, separation of Church and State, abolition of religious endowments by the State, &c. Among his most popular productions are his "Letters, chiefly addressed to the Working Classes," 3 vols.; and "Letters of a Norwich Weaver Boy," published in the *League* newspaper.



NEW GRAVING DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



Old Dowlas. Pray, is there ne'er a chandler here? because
Old Daniel Dowlas axes his applause.

H. MORELAND. CAROLINE DORMER. DANIEL DOWLAS. DEBORAH DOWLES. DICK DOWLAS. CICELY HOMESPUN. T. HOMESPUN. KENRICK. D. PANGLOS.
MR. TENNIEL. MISS MURRAY. MR. WILSON. MRS. TAYHAM. MR. HAMERTON. MISS COOPER. MR. TOPHAM. MR. WOOD. MR. HOLL.

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE HEIR-AT-LAW," ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE EPILOGUE.

In public speaking, the style of Mr. Fox appears studied and laboured, and full of effort to produce antithetic point; but, despite of his mannerism, he sometimes approaches eloquence.
In 1820 he was married to the daughter of James Florance, Esq., of Chichester, barrister; and was first returned to the Imperial Parliament as member for Oldham, in 1847.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—AMATEUR ARTISTS' PERFORMANCE.

In our Journal of last week we noticed, in terms of general commendation, the above performance on Thursday. We now give the list of characters, with the names of the artists and ladies by whom they were so satisfactorily filled:—

THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

Daniel Dowlas	..	..	Mr. J. Wilson, jun.
Dick Dowlas	..	..	Mr. R. J. Hamerton.
Doctor Panglos	..	..	Mr. F. Holl.
Henry Moreland	..	..	Mr. J. Tenniel.
Steadfast	..	..	Mr. T. W. Angell.
Zekiel Homespun	..	..	Mr. F. W. Topham.
Kenrick	..	..	Mr. M. Wood.
John	..	..	Mr. W. Wilson.
Waiter at the Hotel	..	..	Mr. Stanley.
Waiter at the Blue Boar	..	..	Mr. J. D. Wingfield.
Deborah Dowlas	..	..	Mrs. Tayleure.
Cicely Homespun	..	..	Miss Cooper.
Caroline Dormer	..	..	Miss Murray.

PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.

Hernandez	..	..	Mr. M. Wood.
Don Gaspar de Rosellas	..	..	Mr. W. Wilson.
Don Leon (his Son)	..	..	Mr. J. Tenniel.
Don Fernando	..	..	Mr. T. W. Angell.
Isidore	..	..	Mr. Stanley.
Fabio (Valet of Fernando)	..	..	Mr. J. F. Redgrave.

Pedrito (Valet of Leon)	..	..	Mr. G. Cruikshank.
Pacho	..	..	Mr. Wingfield.
Donna Lorenza	..	..	Miss Murray.
Juana	..	..	Miss Young.
Beatrice	..	..	Mrs. Drake.

The accompanying Illustration is from the Epilogue, showing nearly the whole of the characters in the "Heir at Law":—

Old Dowlas: Pray, is there ne'er a chandler here? because
Old Daniel Dowlas axes his applause.

The comedy was well acted throughout; and the farce was equally as successful; Mr. Cruikshank, in *Pedrito*, being irresistibly droll. Both pieces were admirably dressed: the Artists, as might be expected, proved themselves proficient in matters of costume.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Royal Academy Exhibition, opened to the public on Monday last, is the nineteenth annual exhibition since Sir M. A. Shee's election to the office of President; the eleventh since the removal of the academy from Somerset House to the National Gallery; and the ninth since an Octagon Room was opened as a sort of lumber apartment for all sorts of pictures. We could have wished that the Academy had acceded to the recommendation of an anonymous writer in the *Times*, who recently threw out as a suggestion to the council, that the Octagon Room should cease to be used as a place for the internment of pictures, but should be opened as a refreshment room. The hint, we are assured, was actually made a Council Chamber matter of, but the suggestion was set aside, and the Octagon Room re-opened as before.

The Exhibition (one of average merit) consists of 1474 works of art, contributed by 840 different exhibitors. Ten of the forty Royal Academicians are absentees, viz. the President, Sir M. A. Shee, Mr. J. M. W. Turner (whose yellows and blues are really missed), Mr. R. Cook (who is always absent), Mr. Dyce (the newly-elected member), Sir Richard Westmacott (the sculptor), and the five architects, Barry, Smirke, Hardwick, Cockerell, and Deering. Mr. Eastlake exhibits but one picture, No. 92, "An Italian Peasant Family on their way to a Village Festival—prisoners with banditti." Mr. Edwin Landseer has five pictures; Mr. Etty, seven; Mr. Herbert, one; Sir William Allan, two; Mr.

Hart, two; Mr. Lee, six; Mr. Charles Landseer, two; Mr. Mulready, four (all small); Mr. Maclise, four; Mr. Pickersgill, eight (all portraits); Mr. D. Roberts, three; Mr. Stanfield, five; Mr. Uwins, two; Mr. Webster, two; and Mr. Cope, three. All the associates (twenty in number) are exhibitors. Danby has sent two; Redgrave, four; Watson Gordon, five; Creswick, six; Hollins, four; Frank Grant, six; Elmore, one; Sidney Cooper, five; Frith, three; E. M. Ward, two; Frost, one; Poole, one; and F. R. Pickersgill, two.

All the great works of the year are by the members and associates of the Royal Academy. This used not to be the case, but the Academy has, of late, strengthened its ranks materially by the introduction of as many young men as vacancies would enable them to introduce. Within the last eight years, for instance, the following names have been added to the list of associates:—John Watson Gordon, Thomas Creswick, Frank Grant, C. W. Cope, W. Dyce, W. C. Marshall (the sculptor), Alfred Elmore, T. Sidney Cooper, W. P. Frith, E. M. Ward, W. E. Frost, P. F. Poole, F. R. Pickersgill, and Sydney Smirke. Here are fourteen excellent men—sufficient of themselves to found and establish a little academy of their own.

The great works of the Exhibition are Herbert's "St. John the Baptist reproving Herod," and Gibson's statue in marble of "Aurora stepping upon the Earth scattering Dew." There is, however, much to see that is good. The visitor should by no means omit to examine, and with care too, Mr. Cope's large picture of "Death of Cardinal Wolsey," a commission from Prince Albert; Mr. E. Landseer's "Alexander and Diogenes," and, indeed, all his works; Mr. Roberts's "Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp," painted for Mr. Vernon, to be added to the Vernon gift to the British nation; Mr. Mulready's "Butt," a boy shooting cherries into the mouth of another boy; Mr. Webster's "Card-Players," and his little sketch of the "Internal Economy of Do-the-Boys Hall;" Mr. Uwins's "Vintage in the South of France;" Stanfield's "Mola de Gaeta, from the Appian Way;" Maclise's portrait of "Mr. John Forster as *Kiely*, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour;" Mr. Lee and Mr. Sidney Cooper's joint representations of English scenery; Mr. Eastlake's "Italian Peasant Family;" Mr. Redgrave's "Country Cousins," another of Mr. Vernon's gifts to the British nation; Mr. Watson Gordon's three-quarter portrait of Sir William Newbegg; Mr. Creswick's "Chequered Shade," engraved in our present Number, and his "Greenwood Stream,"

"The shady pool,
Where trouts leap when the day is cool."



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—"THE SCOTCH FAIR."—PAINTED BY PHILLIP.

Mr. Frank Grant's portrait of Mrs. Charles Lamb; Mr. Marshall's statue of "A Dancing Girl reposing;" Mr. Elmore's "Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples;" Mr. Sidney Cooper's several cattle pieces; Mr. Frith's "Stage-Coach Adventure in 1756;" and his "Trial of the Witch;" Mr. Ward's "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire of London, in 1666;" and his "Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynn"—the scene in St. James's Park witnessed and described by Evelyn. Nor should the visitor miss Mr. Danby's "Evening Gun—A Calm on the Shore of England;" or Mr. Frost's "Euphrosyne;" or Mr. Poole's imitation of Mulready on a large scale, "Arlette, a Peasant Girl of Falside, in Normandy, discovered by the Father of William the Conqueror washing Linen in a Stream."

There are pictures, too, by artists without the pale of the Academy, which the visitor would be wrong to overpass: for instance, among others we could name, we would mention Mr. W. D. Kennedy's scene from Spenser; Mr. T. M. Joy's portrait of Miss Forbes, of Callander; Mr. Egg's admirable illustration of "Queen Elizabeth discovering that she is no longer young;" Mr. H. W. Phillips' portrait of Mr. Layard, the Persian traveller; Mr. Lance's "Prize Fruit grown at Bleumheim;" Mr. H. O'Neill's "Catherine of Aragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" young Mr. Carpenter's "Charles II. in Holland before the Restoration;" Mr. F. Goodall's "Departure of the Emigrants;" Mr. Andsell's "Battle for the Standard;" and Mr. Phillips' "Scotch Fair," which we have this week engraved. Nor should the miniatures be overlooked; Mr. Thorburn and Sir William Ross still fighting an even battle for permanent distinction, and Mr. Carrick catching the expression of the poet Rogers with admirable precision. Some of the Architectural Room drawings will be found to repay attention. Mr. Sydney Smirke's elevation of the new buildings in the Temple is correct Elizabethan; and Mr. H. Shaw's drawing of the Ancient Funeral Pall belonging to the Fishmongers' Company quite a miracle of fidelity and tasteful minuteness.

There are some of the Royal Academicians who are not seen this year to any very great advantage. Leslie, for instance, is quite unrepresented in the two inferior productions he has chosen to exhibit; Mr. Hart's excellencies will hardly be recognised in his portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore, or even, better still, in his "Meditation." The Etty's, one and all, are provokingly poor—with fine colours, it is true, but black and smudgy, and poorly drawn. The Macleises, too, are indifferent—finely drawn, it is true, but cold to a North Pole degree in point of colour. How curious it is, the best colourist, Etty, is the worst draughtsman; and the best draughtsman, Macleise, the worst colourist. These two really great artists should live in the same house and take lessons of one another. The skill-laden brush of Etty, with which he has just produced a piece of flesh equal to Titian and Nature, would, if transferred to the hand of Macleise, produce nothing but a raw crudity.

Having thus pointed out the chief works of art which visitors should make a point of seeing, we shall defer our further criticisms on particular pictures till next week.

EXHIBITION AT THE OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The Forty-fourth Exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours was opened to the public on Monday last, on the same day with the Royal Academy Exhibition in Trafalgar-square, so that critics in art have indeed been busy. In point of merit, general character of subject, and the way in which the subjects are treated, it very much resembles the Exhibitions of the last ten years. It is not by any means a falling off from former Exhibitions; and the accession of Mr. Topham, Mr. Dodgson, and Mr. Duncan throws a little new blood into old veins, and gives a novelty to more than one side of the room. The return of Mr. Cattermole will, however, be looked upon, and properly, too, as the great feature of the present Exhibition. So admirable an artist cannot be absent without being seriously missed. He was absent last year, but he has now returned, and in all his wonted vigour.

The Exhibition consists of 346 works of art, contributed by 42 members and associate exhibitors. Mr. Copley Fielding, the President, exhibits as many as 44 drawings (8 is the greatest number allowed by the Royal Academy); Mr. Hunt has 28; Mr. De Wint, 16; Mr. Prout, 15; Mr. D. Cox, 14; and Mr. Cattermole, 6. Landscapes abound, and there is a healthy English freshness represented, turn where you will.

13. "Lower End of the Vale of Clwyd, North Wales." D. Cox. Wonderful for its effect, and for a result produced by slovenly blotches of colour put on, at first sight anyhow, but, on careful examination, and when viewed at a distance, done, it will be seen, by a master's hand.

15. "Edinburgh from the Sea." C. Bentley. A large, well-considered, and well-painted picture, taken from a point of view not often selected, but still a good one, and admirably suited for Mr. Bentley's purposes and pencil.

27. "Nottingham." P. De Wint. A long, narrow strip of a picture, but wonderful for its truth of touch, and the poetry and fidelity of its treatment throughout. Mr. De Wint delights in long ranges of level country.

32. "Going to the Hay-field." D. Cox. Another capital specimen of Mr. Cox's style. But there is not an inferior specimen of the master in the whole Collection, though one feels (unwillingly, however) that

"His hand has lost the sprightly ease
Which marks security to please."

38. "A Valley in the Sussex Downs." Copley Fielding. Downs painted as none but Copley Fielding can paint them. This accomplished artist must know every inch of the Sussex Downs, so often has he represented them, and always with so much feeling and fidelity.

47. "Lympe Castle, Kent." P. De Wint. Very good. All the sixteen De Wints were sold on the day of the private view, with the exception of one. Good pictures are always bought. It was not so once.

64. "Hollyhocks." V. Bartholomew. Charming group and coloured.

79. "Crossing the Tilt." W. Evans, of Eton. A Highland scene, with a dead deer on a white pony, and numerous Highland attendants. This, to our taste, is more like nature and Edwin Landseer than even Mr. F. Taylor's clever compositions in the same style.

83. "Washing Scene at Nuremberg." 93. "A Market-place at Strasburg." S. Prout. A pair of enviable Prouts; firm and masterly in every touch.

88. "Rory O'More." F. W. Topham. The interior of an Irish cabin, most carefully painted, with Rory looking into Kathleen's face, and saying (holding a ring before her),

"Arrah, Kathleen, my darlin', you've teased me enough."

This fine picture deserves the post of honour it has received, in the very centre of the room.

112. "The Orphan." W. Hunt. Not Otway's, or Sir William Allan's orphan, but the last of a litter of pigs, being fed with a cabbage-leaf by a country girl, who is evidently thinking of "cracking" all the time.

146. "Interior of a Highland Larder. Weighing the Stag." F. Taylor. An ambitious and clever picture—full of subject, and in parts very carefully painted. So much so, indeed, that the resources of the art of drawing in water-colours seems carried to the highest pitch.

147. "Lincoln." P. De Wint. Another of Mr. De Wint's long and thoroughly English landscapes. Less woolly, too, than usual.

167. "On the Wharfe near Bolton Abbey." George Frisby. Broadly and yet carefully executed.

177. "North Aisle of Westminster Abbey." F. Nash. Taken from the Ambulatory (one of the best views in the Abbey), and showing the rich elevation of the tomb of Henry III. in the foreground. In scenes like these Mr. Nash is quite at home.

205. "Gillingham, on the Medway." E. Duncan. Most careful and characteristic, and perfectly true to the spot and its peculiarities.

240. "Scene on the River Bratnay, near Ambleside." Copley Fielding. A Westmoreland scene, small in size, and yet most charmingly treated in the rich full manner of Poussin.

259. "Refectory—Grace." G. Cattermole. A Norman interior—archæologically correct, with figures of monks grouped with the skill of Paul Veronese.

272. "The Youthful Champion departing to the Combat." G. Cattermole. Many figures in Mr. Cattermole's characteristic manner—but far from equaling the "Refectory," on the same screen.

285. "May Blossom." W. Hunt. A branch of May, exquisitely real. There are other examples on the same screen of Mr. Hunt's careful attention to Nature.

289. "A Soap and Water Bubble." W. Hunt. A boy watching a soap bubble, which he has just blown from a tobacco-pipe. The expression admirable.

294. "A Hawking Party going out." F. Taylor. Small and picturesque.

311. "Prayer for the Absent." Alfred Frisby. A lonely Irish scene, with two Irish girls kneeling in prayer. The faces full of sincerity and faith.

340. "Hot Bread and Milk." W. Hunt. A hungry boy, with a red earthenware dish of boiling hot bread and milk before him. The contest is happily indicated between hunger and prudence—the craving belly and the fearful tongue.

We shall probably re-visit this Exhibition with a view to another notice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S LATE STEAMER "AVENGER."—The committee are to meet this day (Saturday) at the Naval College, Plymouth, to pay money to such persons residing in the neighbourhood as they consider fit objects for continuing to participate in the fund subscribed, and also to vote the remittance of sums to others living in different parts of Ireland, Scotland, &c. The committee have obtained the full particulars of the cases of 161 of those who are supposed to have perished in the *Avengeur*. The whole number is officially stated to be 234.

THE OLD WAR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to present a silver medal to the old war officers of the Royal Navy, as a proof of her estimation of the valuable services which these gallant veterans have rendered their country. The medal, which has just been issued by the Admiralty, is just about the size of a half-crown piece, and contains on one side a sea-anchor, with a trident, decorated with olive branches, drawn by sea-horses, symbolizing at once the exertions of the heroes of Nelson, and their successful result; and on the other, a bust in relief of the illustrious donor.

The basin for war-steamer built in the Portsmouth Dockyard by Mr. Peter Rolt, the Government contractor, will be opened, according to present arrangements, on the 24th instant (her Majesty's birthday). The only hindrance to its being opened before arose from the iron caisson buildings for the mouth having been partially broken in upon by the water to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet. They were only recently cleared. The work is now going on rapidly, and, to expedite it, twenty men from the shipwrights' department had been put upon it. The caisson is being coated inside and out with Hay's anti-corrosive composition.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

BENEFICES VACANT.—The following benefices have become vacant:—The Rectory of Easton, Northamptonshire, by the death of the Rev. Gregory Bateman, value £440 per annum; in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter; the Rectory of Pilton, Rutlandshire, by the death of the Rev. Gregory Bateman, value £110 per annum, in the gift of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.; the Rectory of Dunmer, Hampshire, by the death of the Rev. Michael Terry, M.A., value £415 per annum, in the gift of William Adams, Esq.; the Rectory of Wield, Hampshire, by the death of the Rev. Michael Terry, M.A., value £164 per annum, in the gift of the Earl of Portsmouth.

OXFORD, May 2.—The Duke of Wellington has appointed the Rev. Philip Bliss, formerly Fellow of St. John's, to be Principal of St. Mary Hall, vacant by the resignation of the Bishop of Hereford. This day was appointed for the admission of the new Principal. Dr Bliss has for upwards of 20 years held the offices of Keeper of the Archives, Registrar of the University and the University Court, and Clerk of the Market. The appointment has given very great satisfaction.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Monday being observed as a close holiday at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange was also closed. On Tuesday the English market opened buoyantly, Consols quoting 83½ to 82½; but the favourable change in the weather, the confirmation of the triumph of the *mod-ris* in France, and tranquillizing accounts from Ireland, tended to promote a rise. The market advanced to 83½ to 84½, and closed firmly at that price. This animated feeling predominated on Wednesday, and a new impulse was given to it by the accounts of the collision between the moral and physical force repealers. Consols were done as high as 84½, but prices from Paris quoting lower, and the tendency of advices rendering a civil war in France far from improbable, a reaction occurred, making the closing quotation 83½. The market was well supported on Thursday, Consols advancing to 83½, but on the arrival of the Continental news, a fall of nearly ½ per cent. resulted. This decline originated from the tenor of the Italian news, rumours being in circulation that the French had advanced into Savoy. During the week, Exchange Bills have varied but slightly, quoting, however, at present, a few shillings reduction in price. Bank Stock had receded slightly from sales, but is now at last week's rate. Reduced continues nearly ½ per cent. below its relative value. Prices, at the close of the week, were not quite so firm, as the following list will show:—Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent. Reduced, 81½; Three per Cent. Consols, 83½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 82½; Long Annuities (1860), 8½; Ditto, 30 years, 8½; India Stock, 229½; India Bonds, £1000, 23 p.; Ditto under £1000, 21 p.; Consols for Account, 83½; Exchange Bills, £1000, 41 p.; Ditto, £500, 38 p.; Small, 38 p.

There was some activity in the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week, attended with an advance in prices. Brazilian on Tuesday improved to 71 for the large bonds; small, 68; Mexican, 16 to 16½; Portuguese Three per Cent., 17½; Four per Cent., 19; Russian, 90 to 89; Spanish Five per Cent., 13 to 14 for money; Three per Cent., 23½ to 23½; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 34; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 43. Our closing list, it will be perceived, marks some changes in these quotations, arising principally, however, from realising. Belgium, it will be seen, is better, from the favourable progress of affairs in that country, and the same cause has induced an advance in Dutch. The last quotations are, Granada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 15; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, 16½; Ditto, Account, 16½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 31; Portuguese 3 per Cent., 17½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 18; Russian Bonds, 8½; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 12½; Ditto, Account, 12½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 23½; Ditto, Account, 23½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 20½; Belgian 2½ per Cent., 36½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 42½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 63; Ditto, Bonds, 61.

The Share Market is considerably firmer, particularly with respect to all lines in which the capital account is about to be closed. From this cause, Brightons, Eastern Counties, and Norfolk have made a decided advance. Eastern Counties have improved £1 10s per share, and Norfolk about 5 per cent.: the amalgamation of the two lines has contributed to this change. Caledonians have also risen about £3 per share. But little, except speculative business is, however, doing in the new lines, or in shares but partially paid up. At the close of the week, prices were—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 15½; Caledonian, 31½; Chester and Holyhead, 24½; East Anglia, 25½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, 3 dis.; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 50; East Lancashire, 18½; Ditto, New Quarters, 4½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 43; Great Northern, 3½; Great South and West, (Ireland), 22½; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, £40, 54; Great Western, 92; Ditto, Half Shares, 51½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 20½; Ditto, New, £17, 8½; Hull and Selby, 98; Ditto, Half Shares, 49½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 7½ dis.; Ditto (W. Riding Union), 3½ dis.; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 34; Leeds and Thirsk, 18½; Do. New, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32½; Do. Consol. Eighth, 21½; Do. Pref. Con. 5 per Cent., 1852, 46; London and Greenwich, Preference, 19½; London and North-Western, 134; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto £10 (M. and B.), A, 9½; Ditto £10 (M. and B.), B, 9½; London and South-Western, 46½; Ditto New, £50, 26½; Ditto Tenth (Consol.), 42; Midland, 103½; Ditto, Ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 77½; Ditto Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 118; Norfolk, 67; Ditto guaranteed 5½ per cent., 4½; North British, 23½; Ditto Half Shares, 11½; Ditto Quarters, 5½; Ditto Thirds, 1½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Scottish Central, 27; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Ditto, ditto, Class B, 1½; South-Eastern, 24½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 15; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 17½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto G.N.E. Preference, 9; York and North Midland, 70; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 31½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France, 3½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Lyons, 2; Rouen and Havre, 8; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened with some heaviness yesterday, influenced by the Foreign and Irish news. The first quotation was 82½, but, on the arrival of the French express, an improvement to 83½ was registered. There was nothing of moment in the other markets.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, yet, owing to the present fine weather, the millers were very cautious in their operations, and the demand must be considered heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Rather a large quantity of foreign wheat was on show. Fine dry parcels sold at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were 1s per quarter lower, with a very dull inquiry. The few samples of barley on show were not easily disposed of—the matting season being over—and prices had a downward tendency. We have no alteration to notice in the value of malt, but the trade was decidedly heavy. The supply of oats was very small. The best samples produced 6d per quarter more money, but other kinds were unaltered in value. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were neglected.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3310; barley, 1440; oats, 1820. Irish: oats, 4970. Foreign: wheat, 6660; barley, 1160; oats, 690. Flour, 3850 sacks; malt, 450 quarters. **English.**—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 4s to 5s; ditto, white, 4s to 5s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s to 3s½; malting ditto, 3s to 3s½; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5s to 5s½; brown ditto, 4s to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 5s½; Chevalier, 5s to 5s½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 2s to 2s½; Cuyahoga and Cork, black, 14s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, navy, 31s to 3s; ditto, old, 3s to 4s; grey peas, 32s to 3s; mangle, 2s to 2s½; white, 3s to 3s½; boliers, 3s to 3s½ per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s½; Suffolk, 3s to 3s½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s½, per 280 lbs. **Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per 190lb; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of clover seed of foreign production have sold at full price. In all other seeds so little is doing that our quotations are almost nominal. **Linseed.**—English, sowing, 5s to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s½; hempseed, 3s to 3s½ per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s; oil, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £34 per last of 10 quarters; linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto, foreign, £25 to £28 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4s to 4s½ 10s per ton; canary, 6s to 7s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4s 6d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 29s 0d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 37s 6d.

Local Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 31s 0d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 35s 4d; peas, 37s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 3s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Small public sales have been held this week, and at which a fair quantity has been disposed of at full price. Privately, the demand is in a sluggish state; yet the deliveries are somewhat on the increase.

Sugar.—There has been more activity in the demand for all kinds of sugar since our last report, and prices have advanced from 6d to 1s, in some few instances, 1s per cwt. Standard lumps are selling at 5s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—No change worthy of notice has taken place in the demand for, or value of, this article.

Rice.—There is less activity in the sale for this article, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is still in good request, and in some instances, prices are well supported. Fine Friesland is doing at 10s to 10½; fine new Kiel, 10s to 10½; and other qualities, 7s to 9s per cwt. The best Irish butter is doing at full rates of currency; but old parcels are slow. Lard is a slow sale, at 10s to 10½ for fine Dorset; 9s to 9s½ for middling and good; and 10s 6d to 13s per dozen lbs for fresh. Bacon is in moderate request, at 6s to 7s per cwt for prime sides; Waterford, landed; 6s to 6s½ for heavy; and 5s to 5s½ for Lincolner. Bales and three a side, as well as the best Irish hams and lard, are firm, at late prices. Barrelled beer is middling, as well as full currencies; but pork has declined 5s per barrel, the present prices being from 8s to 8s½ per cwt.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 49s for small parcels, and for delivery, 46 per cwt. Town tallow, 48s 9d to 50s, net cash.

Oils.—This market is heavy, and in most instances the quotations have a downward tendency.

Spirits.—Scarcely any business is doing in rum, the prices of which are with difficulty supported. Proof Leeward is quoted at 1s 9d, and East India, 1s 7d to 1s 7½ per gallon.

Brandy.—British corn spirits are selling at 10s 8d, and

Hoy and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to 4; clover ditto, 4s to 4½; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—Public sales of about 20,000 bales are now on. Up to the present time, the biddings have been somewhat inactive, and prices rule a shade lower.

Pointons.—The best qualities of pointons are in steady request, at full prices. In all other kinds, next to nothing is doing. The rates vary from 80s to 160s per ton.

London (Friday).—The favourable change in the weather appears to have had a beneficial influence upon the hop plant. The accounts received from Essex and Kent to-day are to the effect that the bine has made some progress towards the present week, notwithstanding the coldness of the nights, and the continuance of easterly winds. On speculation next to nothing is doing in our market. However, the best hops are selling at full prices, but all other kinds are neglected. Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 5s to £3 8s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts as to number (though their general quality was exceedingly good), the beef trade was in a very depressed state. In the quotations paid on Monday last of from 2d to 4d per 8lb—the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s per 8lb, and at which a total clearance was not effected. The supply of foreign stock was moderately extensive. From Scotland, nearly 300 Scots came fresh to hand. For sheep the demand was steady, but far from brisk, at unaltered currencies. Prime old Downs in the wool sold at 5s 8d per 4lb. Lambs, though in fair average supply, moved off steadily, at very full prices. From the Isle of Wight 300 head were received per railway. Calves were in moderate request, at late figures. In pigs exceedingly little was doing. Milch cows sold from 21s to 21s 8d each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the oxen:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small oxen, 3s 8d to 4s; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, in the wool, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; ditto, out of the wool, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 1. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 88; calves, 139; sheep and lambs, 7890; calves, 327; pigs, 330. Foreign supplies: Beas 18, 380; sheep, 490; calves, 117.

Leadenhall (Friday).—Beef declined 2d per 8lb, but the value of all other kinds of meat was mostly supported.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 17.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold drawing-rooms, at St James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—On Thursday, May 11; on Saturday, May 27 (to celebrate her Majesty's birthday), and on Friday, June 2.

N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the drawing-room on the 27th of May next.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold a levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 17th of May next, at two o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, APRIL 29.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Robert Milley de Blaquiere, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Steele, retired.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 2.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.
County of Wiltshire: Sir Ralph Housley, Bart., in the room of the late Colonel Wm Acton, who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 29.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut R P O Jones to be First Lieut, vice Norie.
County of Devon: Sir W P Carew, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Sir J D Backworth, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: T Kirkwood, Esq., to be Capt, vice Dr ket; G Braginton, Esq., to be Capt; J N Macartney Esq., Adjutant, with the rank of Capt, vice Scott; H Ley to be Capt, vice Cann; A Wren to be Lieut; W A Deane to be Lieut; Cadwallader Edwards Palmer to be Lieut; Cadwallader Palmer to be Cornet, vice Ley; H St John Prialux to be Cornet; T Brydges to be Cornet; J C M Stevens to be Cornet, vice Dean; D Maycock to be Cornet, vice Palmer; H T Cusack to be Cornet.

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: T Daniel to be Lieut, vice Walrond; W M Snow to be Cornet; M Burt to be Cornet, vice Daniel; S H Northcote to be Cornet, vice Haworth.

The Queen's Own Royal St. Bortholomew Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet T P Heywood to be Lieut; Cornet F Peel to be Lieut, vice Stevens; M E Butler to be Cornet, vice Heywood; F A Peel to be Cornet, vice Peel.

BANKRUPTS.

V H HALLPIKE, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-road, pianoforte-maker. R JEWESON, Great Winchester-street, merchant. T SMITH, Adams-court, Old Broad-street, stock-broker. E J F. UCKHOSE, Kingsland-road, tea-dealer. E M HEADLAND, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, lodging-house keeper. H BERRIAM, Elizabeth-street, Piccadilly, wine merchant. T SMITH, Portsea and Birmingham, licensed hawkler. J KEYMER, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, warehouseman. W W WARD, Stafford, meat dealer. R WOLSTON, Stamford, Lincolnshire, brickmaker. S BERRY, Barnum, grocer. W F. D. BROWN, Red Lion-street, J D JEFFERY, Sidmouth, apothecary. R BEANLANDS, Halifax, innkeeper. D M HARRY, Crossland-moor-brook, Yorkshire, innkeeper. W POTTER, Birkenhead, merchant. E HALL, Manchester, packer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J FRASER, Inverness, founder. A MOFFAT, Glasgow, carter. D HENDERSON, Coatbridge, smith.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 5.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut the Hon D C F De Ros to be Lieutenant, vice G H B C Viscount Seaham; H Lygon to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice De Ros.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE SPECIAL POLKA, inscribed to the "Loyal Special Constables of the Nation, by JOHN COOPER, is now ready, and we feel sure every Special Constable will present his Wife, Daughter, or Sister with a copy, if only to commemorate the glorious 10th." Price 2s. 6d. Published by H. TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, City; where may be had "The Special Quadrilles," price 3s.

HENRY WYLD'S PIANOFORTE WORKS, including a New Grand Sonata, Introduction and Rondo, "Die Landschaft," &c., &c., just published by H. MILLS (late BIRCHALL), 140, New Bond-street.

Can a Bosom so Gentle Remain?
The Words by SHENSTONE. A Glee for Five Voices. Composed and dedicated to Vincent Novello, Esq., by Miss LAURA W. BARKER. London: Sacred Music Warehouse, 69, Dean-street, Soho; and 24, Poultry.

LOYAL SONGS.—"OLD ENGLAND'S the LAND of the FREE."—"THE PIANISTA for MAY (No. 92) contains the new National Song, as sung at all the loyal meetings. Also, "God Save the Queen," newly harmonised for two, three, or four voices; "Rule Britannia," with all the latest "Mourir pour la Patrie," "Le Chant du Drapeau," "The Marseillaise Hymn," and "La Parisienne." The whole for 2s. instead of 2s. each song, or post-free, 3s. stamps.—Catalogues of this popular Musical Work, gratis.

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STARTLING NOVELTIES in the LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for MAY, price 1s. 5 Plates, 80 Figures, and 150 Patterns of Walking Dresses, Visites, Bonnets, Children's Dresses, &c., all of extraordinary novelty. A coloured glass plate of the latest Fashions for Show Rooms, &c. A fine steel Engraving of the Royal Family, with Description, &c. Sent Post-free for 6d. extra. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER; or, Progressive Exercises in English Composition. Part I. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D. Also, price 3s. 6d.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D. "Dr. Cornwell has produced one of our most valuable school-books. His Grammar of the English Language, and a treatise to facilitate the study of composition, have been extensively adopted. His Manual of Geography is the most complete yet published, and no teacher can employ it as his text-book without making the study interesting to his pupils."—Echo.—London: SIMPKIN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.

VOLUME XVII. of the MEDICAL TIMES is now ready, price, cloth, 14s.; half-leather, 15s. containing:—68 Original Lectures, by Professors South, Andral, Matteucci, Dumas, and Boud; 97 Original Contributions, by Dr. Roger, Roussel, Waller, Todd, Simpson, Knox, and about 90 other gentlemen of distinction in the profession; 500 Scientific Articles, written expressly for the Medical Times; 1 Transactions of Scientific Bodies, 55 in number; 188 Editorial Articles, and notices of every event affecting the honour and interest of the profession. The Conspectus of Pharmacopoeias given with this volume is the most complete yet published, and contains the French and Irish Colleges, with those of France and the United States, and is enriched with elucidatory notes and references to the latest authorities on the subject. This thick 4to. volume contains 2000 closely-printed columns of scientific information, equal in extent to forty ordinary 8vo. volumes.—JAMES ANGERSTEIN CARPENTER, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

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WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, and at the Author's Class-Rooms, 85, N. W. man-street, Oxford-street.

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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, EXETER HALL, THURSDAY, MAY 25. William Cash, Esq., in the Chair. Doors open at 5, Chair taken at 6 o'clock. Cards of Admission may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 11, Tottenham-court-road.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—VENFRILOQUISM.—Mr. NEWMAN will be happy to attend Private Parties and Institutions for Charitable or other purposes after the 23rd of May, at 25, Abchurch-lane. Apply for particulars to the Librarian of the Westminster Library Institution, Smith-street, Westminster.

Waffen von Grear Grimsby.—Anzeige an Kaufleute und Waarenhändler im Ausland. Daß die Angaben für Schiffe, welche die Deden zu Grimsby einlaufen, mögen, auf 10 pence per registrierte Ton niedriger werden find.

After Erwartung nach, werden diese neue Deden gegen das Ende des Jahres 1849 den höchsten Grad von Bequemlichkeit und Bollendung erreicht haben, mit Schiff aufzunehmen.

Diese Deden werden den großen Vorrat der den meisten andern englischen Deden anbieten, daß sie für alle Zeiten, ausgenommen ein paar Stunden bei niedrigem Wasser nach den Springtiden, nutzlos sein werden.

Der Hafen bietet eine Zuflucht gegen Ungewitter von allen Seiten und der Verkehr mit den Manufaktur-Gegenden und mit allen Theilen des vereinigten Königreichs wird mittelst die Eisenbahn von Manchester, Sheffield und der Grafschaft Lincoln, ergnzt und complet sein.

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No. 55, 57s. 6d.; No. 56, 58s. 6d.; No. 57, 59s. 6d.; No. 58, 60s. 6d.; No. 59, 61s. 6d.; No. 60, 62s. 6d.; No. 61, 63s. 6d.; No. 62, 64s. 6d.; No. 63, 65s. 6d.; No. 64, 66s. 6d.; No. 65, 67s. 6d.; No. 66, 68s. 6d.; No. 67, 69s. 6d.; No. 68, 70s. 6d.; No. 69, 71s. 6d.; No. 70, 72s. 6d.; No. 71, 73s. 6d.; No. 72, 74s. 6d.; No. 73, 75s. 6d.; No. 74, 76s. 6d.; No. 75, 77s. 6d.; No. 76, 78s. 6d.; No. 77, 79s. 6d.; No. 78, 80s. 6d.; No. 79, 81s. 6d.; No. 80, 82s. 6d.; No. 81, 83s. 6d.; No. 82, 84s. 6d.; No. 83, 85s. 6d.; No. 84, 86s. 6d.; No. 85, 87s. 6d.; No. 86, 88s. 6d.; No. 87, 89s. 6d.; No. 88, 90s. 6d.; No. 89, 91s. 6d.; No. 90, 92s. 6d.; No. 91, 93s. 6d.; No. 92, 94s. 6d.; No. 93, 95s. 6d.; No. 94, 96s. 6d.; No. 95, 97s. 6d.; No. 96, 98s. 6d.; No. 97, 99s. 6d.; No. 98, 100s. 6d.; No. 99, 101s. 6d.; No. 100, 102s. 6d.; No. 101, 103s. 6d.; No. 102, 104s. 6d.; No. 103, 105s. 6d.; No. 104, 106s. 6d.; No. 105, 107s. 6d.; No. 106, 108s. 6d.; No. 107, 109s. 6d.; No. 108, 110s. 6d.; No. 109, 111s. 6d.; No. 110, 112s. 6d.; No. 111, 113s. 6d.; No. 112, 114s. 6d.; No. 113, 115s. 6d.; No. 114, 116s. 6d.; No. 115, 117s. 6d.; No. 116, 118s. 6d.; No. 117, 119s. 6d.; No. 118, 120s. 6d.; No. 119, 121s. 6d.; No. 120, 122s. 6d.; No. 121, 123s. 6d.; No. 122, 124s. 6d.; No. 123, 125s. 6d.; No. 124, 126s. 6d.; No. 125, 127s. 6d.; No. 126, 128s. 6d.; No. 127, 129s. 6d.; No. 128, 130s. 6d.; No. 129, 131s. 6d.; No. 130, 132s. 6d.; No. 131, 133s. 6d.; No. 132, 134s. 6d.; No. 133, 135s. 6d.; No. 134, 136s. 6d.; No. 135, 137s. 6d.; No. 136, 138s. 6d.; No. 137, 139s. 6d.; No. 138, 140s. 6d.; No. 139, 141s. 6d.; No. 140, 142s. 6d.; No. 141, 143s. 6d.; No. 142, 144s. 6d.; No. 143, 145s. 6d.; No. 144, 146s. 6d.; No. 145, 147s. 6d.; No. 146, 148s. 6d.; No. 147, 149s. 6d.; No. 148, 150s. 6d.; No. 149, 151s. 6d.; No. 150, 152s. 6d.; No. 151, 153s. 6d.; No. 152, 154s. 6d.; No. 153, 155s. 6d.; No. 154, 156s. 6d.; No. 155, 157s. 6d.; No. 156, 158s. 6d.; No. 157, 159s. 6d.; No. 158, 160s. 6d.; No. 159, 161s. 6d.; 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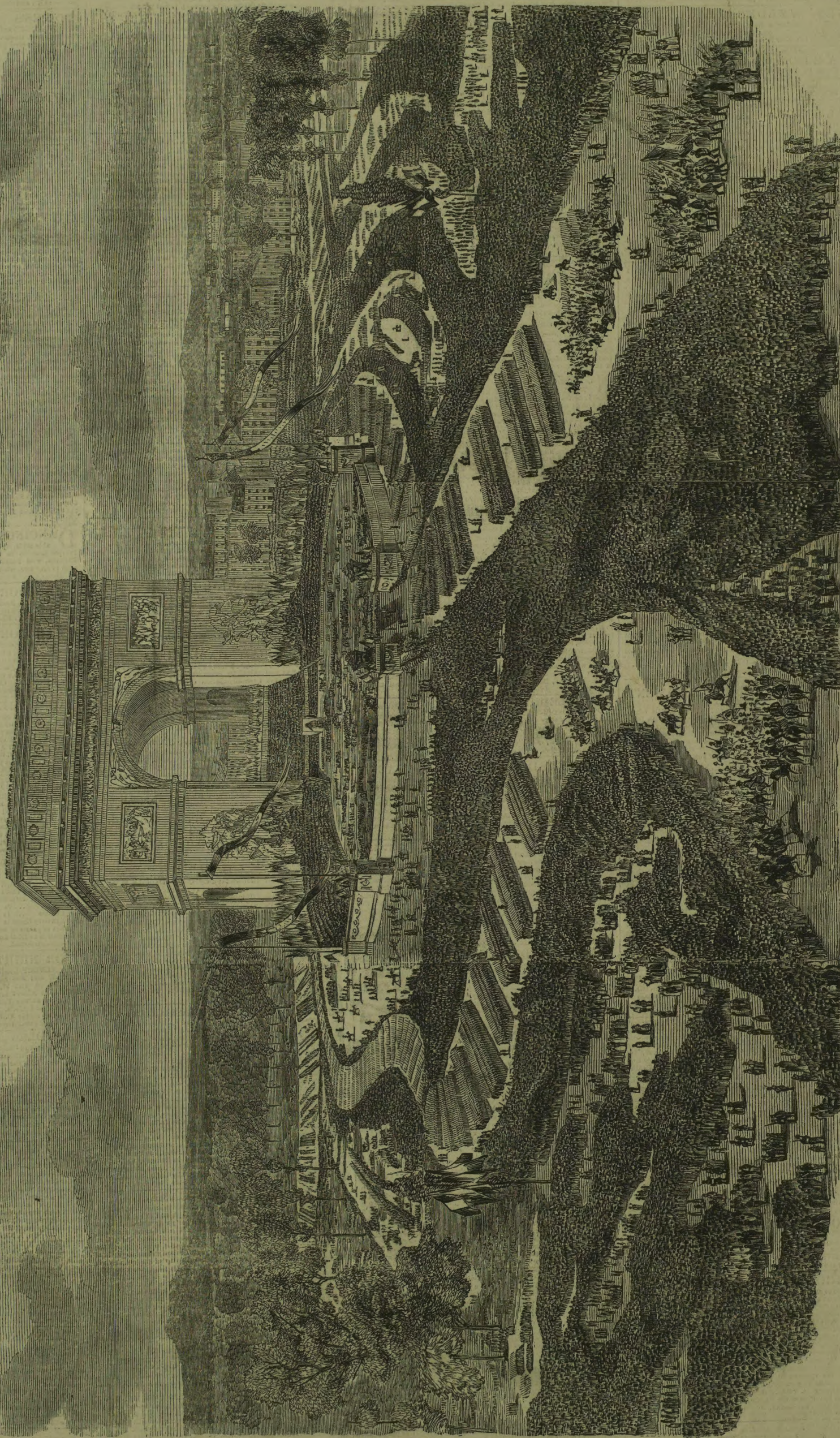
THE FETE OF FRATERNITY.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated some of the most striking portions of this Fête. This week, by the aid of our Parisian Artist, we are enabled to present our readers with a picture of the stupendous whole, showing in detail the grand pageant before the Arc de l'Etoile.

In George Sands' paper, *La Cause du Peuple*, has appeared a very graphic picture of this Fête, from which we detach these extracts —

ments, its spires, its pinnacles, its yellow river, its vast surrounding meadows, its innumerable houses. What a framework for what a scene! The federation of the Champ de Mars was but child's play to the spectacle this day presented under the gaze of that God who watches over the destinies of France: 400,000 armed men marching rank and file, the beginning nor the end of which whole line no eye could see; and on the flank of this monster column, a whole population, as witnesses of its own most vigorous proof of strength. Twelve hours scarcely

"What a spectacle! Never in all the annals of human existence has a similar spectacle been seen; never have so many human beings been crowded together in so small a space. A million of souls! for from every suburb of Paris every citizen seemed to come with his family. From the summit of the Arch of Triumph it was a vision—a dream. Under the vast heaven, shadowed by clouds, beaming sometimes with the sun's rays shining through the rain, the gigantic enclosure of an immense city—with its lofty domes, its proud monu-



THE GRAND FETE OF FRATERNITY, AT PARIS.

sufficed for the passage of this wave, this river, this mighty human sea!" After referring to the manifestation as the invention of the people, who, for such things, surpass the greatest artist in the world, the writer continues:—"They do not seek for these ideas, they come to them by instinct. See what they did. They covered their arms with ribbons and flowers, and thus invoked poetry, which is only the expression of sentiment, to the aid of their strength. Young lilac branches, just opened by the first breath of April, were carried off,

and fastened to the muzzles of the guns like a marching forest. The sedentary population of Paris, who gazed from the windows on the line of march, strewed their flowers and their ribbons over those legions who had not had time to procure any. The women took the ornaments from their hair, and a shower of blossoms and streamers soon gave a pacific and festal character to the fearful array of bayonets.

"But this was not all. Between each armed battalion, after each fragment of

the immense cortege had defiled, came improvised battalions of women, old men, children, citizens not yet incorporated in the legions; all the intervals were filled up by parties such as these, going to salute the triumphal Arch, the seat of the Provisional Government; a touching protestation against the idea of the possibility of any struggle in the bosom of the Republic. These popular phalanxes marching between the sparkling walls of the serried bayonets, expressed the action of the unanimous multitude in one unanimous acclaim!"